密勒氏評論報
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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VOLUME XXX SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1924 NUMBER 3

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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CHICAGO OFFICE (James Yao) III E. Jackson Boulevard.
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WHAT ARE THE POWERS GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

WHEN the foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai upon receiving a request from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to intervene in the present military struggle in China, refused most emphaticaly to have anything to do with it and to maintain a strict policy of neutrality, they sounded the keynote of a new day in the relations of the West toward China. The only concern of the Powers in this present fight, which has now spread to most of the country, is to stay strictly out of it. In order to protect foreign lives and property it has been necessary to land marines from the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese men-of-war in the harbor, but further than this the Powers will not go and any move on the part of individual foreigners to interfere or participate in the struggle should be repudiated most emphatically by the nations concerned. It is quite possible, if the present fight drags on for an extended period and really does involve the whole country that it may be necessary for all foreigners in the interior to gather in the treaty ports, but even this contingency should not cause the Powers to change their policy of neutrality. The only thing which could cause a change in the neutrality policy of the Powers, would be the turning of the present civil war into a war against the foreigner. There doubtless are many individuals among the military classes and radical elements who would welcome and encourage such a trend, but it is unlikely. If a general anti-foreign move should develop however, then the Powers would be forced to give up their neutrality program and adopt a definite policy of aggression and intervention which would amount to making war upon China. But until that time comes—which we of course pray may never come—the policy of the Powers must be one of STRICT NEUTRALITY.

BUT when the present war ends, which it must sometime, the opportunity will be presented then for the Powers to come forward with a constructive program based upon the actualities of the situation. This war from a financial standpoint in all probability will mean the absolute end of the Chinese Government as a solvent institution. All one needs do is to read any of the recent reports either by Chinese or foreigners to realize the hopeless situation of the Chinese Government from the standpoint of meeting its obligations. Mr. Chang Ying-hua, former Director-General of the Bureau of Currency, former chairman of the National Commission for the Study of Financial Problems and former Minister of Finance, in a report issued in August 1923 says:

"THE total amount of China's unsecured and domestic and foreign loan obligations, with interest calculated to the end of the present (1923) year, is approximately $576,970,000. Of these, some are already overdue, others will soon mature while still others have considerable time to run yet. To meet all these obligations, and pay off the principals and interest as they fall due, in accordance with the original terms of the agreements, is now admittedly impossible. It is perhaps even difficult to negotiate for an extension of time. But even assuming that this can be gone, the compounding of heavy interest will be an unbearable drain upon the national treasury. Defaults in payment of loan obligations have already aroused considerable agitation and apprehension. The Diplomatic Corps have addressed a note to the Government protesting against using all the Customs Surplus for the service of the Consolidated Domestic Loans. Foreign creditors are pressing for payment and the whole nation is stirred up and full of misgiving. Although Sir Francis Aglen, the Inspector General of Customs, has submitted a memorandum on 'Using the Customs Surplus for the Consolidated Loan Service,' and Monsieur G. Padoux, financial adviser to the Chinese Government, has drawn up a carefully worked out scheme for the 'Financial Reconstruction of China and the Consolidation of China's Present Indebtedness,' these schemes, admirable as they are, and in so far as they go, are limited in their scope, for they both only deal with China's loan obligations. The problem of administrative expenses and the question of providing funds for carrying out a policy for the unification of the country and disbandment of troops are all left untouched and unsolved."

THE American Chamber of Commerce in Peking, two years ago also published a report on the deplorable financial condition of China which was issued for the information of American creditors of the Chinese Government. This report with its mass of statistical matter is too long to reproduce here, but a few sentences from the text will show the seriousness of the situation.

"The disastrous condition in which the Government of China finds its finances has prompted the Government to appoint a Committee for the special purpose of studying its various financial problems.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Peking, by virtue of its position at the seat of the Chinese Government, has been in a position to witness at close range the chaos resulting from the extremely unsatisfactory financial condition of the Government. This Chamber has studied in detail the various proposed plans for the amelioration of this condition which have been published, and on one occasion has in a resolution expressed its dissatisfaction with a scheme which had received public consideration."

AND if we require further proof we have the recent report of Dr. W. W. Yen, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of the Financial Reorganization Commission and at the present time occupying the position of Premier, to the effect that the Government of China is at the present time running behind at the rate of about $110,000,000 a year. There are certain classes of obligations secured upon the Customs and Salt revenues and upon the revenues of certain railways (all of which departments have a certain measure of foreign supervision) which have not as yet gone into default. But it is extremely questionable whether even these heretofore sound obligations will stand the strain of the present internal conflict. The railroads have now all been taken over for war purposes and if the war lasts for any considerable period the customs revenues are bound to drop on account of the slowing down of foreign commerce. Therefore China is bound to emerge from this present struggle flat broke and unless the friendly Powers are ready at that time with a definite and constrictive program, they might as well sit back and observe the great area of China drift inevitably into bolshevism.

IT is no use mourning now over what might have been done to save the China situation. There was a time immediately following the close of the Washington Conference and especially after the civil war between Chihli and Fengtien when the processes of disintegration might have been stopped and the situation stabilized for a period of years. It was of course impossible for China to accomplish these results unassisted, but the Powers had the machinery here in the form of the International Banking Consortium and a program in the various treaties, resolutions and commitments of the Washington Conference. But the Powers failed to follow up the Washington Conference, the fault for which rested primarily with Secretary Hughes of the State Department at Washington. Secretary Hughes had formulated the program of the United States at the Washington Conference upon a certain basis, which worked admirably as long as the Conference was in session, but when China failed to respond as Secretary Hughes confidently expected, he had no other program. France, an unwilling party at the Washington meeting, saw an opportunity through delay of ratification of the various China treaties, to embarrass the United States (and Great Britain) in the carrying out of their program in the Far East, and through this action to bring pressure upon America and Britain in respect to the European situation. And another important element which Secretary Hughes overlooked was that while the Four-Power Treaty between America, Great Britain, France and Japan relating to insular possessions in the Pacific, had the effect of abrogating the Anglo-Japanese Agreement and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, it did not abrogate another and perhaps more important agreement, the terms of which have never been published. which is popularly thought to exist between Japan and France. Japan likewise was not an enthusiastic party to the Washington Conference deliberations, but was forced to play the game in the face of overwhelming odds. Immediately after the close of the Conference, as has been stated previously in these columns, the old game of international intrigue returned to the stage of the Orient and China again became a pawn in the greater struggle of conflicting interests which dominated the European situation.

IN the face of this situation, the United States which has never been in a position to fight fire with fire, diplomatically speaking, was hopelessly outclassed and crowded from the stage and the whole work of the Washington Conference except from the standpoint of a paper program of hopes for the future, was reduced to impotency. Everything was tied up in the refusal of France to ratify the Conference treaties and China has gone rapidly down the hill since that time. Secretary Hughes and the American representative in Peking have hinted vaguely at the adoption of a new program to meet the changed China situation, but it has been

nothing more than a hint. There has been no action to indicate just where the United States was standing. To quote one observer, we were neither hot nor cold. We butted into the Canton situation to protect the Chinese Customs administration from violation at the hands of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his radical followers. When one American citizen, Mr. Coltman (son of an executive of the Standard Oil Company) was murdered by Chinese soldiers at Kalgan, we became very violent and, according to report, threatened to send marines to occupy the town of Kalgan, unless the Chinese Government paid an indemnity and punished the offending officials. But when fifteen other American citizens were seized by Chinese bandits in Shantung Province and held under revolting circumstances for more than a month, we did nothing except join in paper protests. And from the standpoint of further kidnappings and murders of American citizens by Chinese banditry and uncontrolled military, we have done nothing one way or the other. On the Upper Yangtsze, thanks to an American naval commander of more than average breadth of vision, we did adopt a constructive policy. In the controversy with Japan over the rights of an American company to execute a contract with the Chinese Government respecting the erection of wireless stations in China, we started out very boldly and energetically but lately there are rumors that we are not standing up so erectly for equal rights under the Open Door. From the standpoint of forcing recognition of the rights of American creditors of the Chinese Government, we have done nothing more than file paper protests. In short, we have not befriended China and neither have we offended her sufficiently to force her to correct abuses and accept her responsiblities as an independent and sovereign Power, the place which was accorded to China in the deliberations at Washington. Or to put it another way we have had a paper policy based upon the Open Door Doctrine but we have had no program designed to set China on her feet and in a position to protect herself from despolation by her own mediaeval military autocrats or outsiders.

SO much for what is past: now what of the future? There has just been concluded in London a conference which apparently has had the effect of settling the greatest element of discord resulting from the World War and the Versailles Treaty. We refer to the German Reparations tangle which has kept Europe in an unsettled state since the close of the war. Now through the adoption of the so-called Dawes plan, Europe, on the face of things at least, is back on the road to peace and production. Therefore, the Powers should now be in a position to turn their attention to the Orient and to China. As long as the present conflict is in progress, nothing can, of course, be done for any intervention now would constitute an unneutral act and would probably have the effect of turning the whole internal conflict into an anti-foreign outburst. But when the present conflict is ended, whether it ends in a stalemate or a definite victory for one or the other side, the time will then have arrived for the Powers to bring forward a program both for the unification of China and for the financial reorganization of the country. Chinese public opinion will favor this as has already indicated in the appeal of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce here to the foreigners to mediate in the present fight. The program to be adopted by the Powers at that time must necessarily be formulated on the action taken at the Washington Conference. In other words, the program must be to put the Washington Conference treaties into effect and to adopt a plan which will make them effective. China was a party to the actions at Washington and therefore can not demur at something which may be displeasing to certain of her leaders, such as enforcement of the resolution respect disbandment of troops and abolition of *likin* and other matters. And as to the position of the United States in this picture, it is not necessary for us to amplify further. America took the lead at the Washington Conference and assumed complete responsibility for what transpired there. She has got to accept responsibility here now and take the position to which she is destined in the councils of the Orient. There can be no side-stepping and when the time comes America must not only have a program but must send men to China to excute that program who are big enough and of sufficient caliber to make their influence felt not only out here but also at home to the end that whatever is done here will receive backing at home. In other words we need a "Dawes Plan" for China and we need a Dawes to carry it out.

Fighting Starts in North ---Chekiang Line Holds

The fear that the war between Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces for the possession of the area around Shanghai would embroil all China in civil war was confirmed on Sept. 16 when Marshal Chang Tso-lin definitely declared war on the Peking government and threw troops over the Chihli-Manchurian border against the town of Chaoyang. Manchurian soldiers have been mobilising for the part two weeks and are concentrated along the border from Shanhaikwan to north of Chinchow. The plan announced is the capture of Chaoyang, and a drive of about 125 miles into Chihli province to capture Jehol (Chengtehfu), whereupon Manchurian troops will form a line just north of the Great Wall from Shanhaikwan to Jehol. If this move is successful and Chihfenghsien in northern Chihli is gained, in accord with Marshal Chang's plan, the Manchurian soldiers would be in possession of about half of Chihli province and within 150 miles of Peking.

In the meanwhile, Peking forces have been moving into defensive positions, Wu Pei-fu having ordered mobilization on September 16. President Tsao Kun asked Marshal Wu Pei-fu to proceed to Peking to take command of the government armies, which he has done. There are many conflicting reports as to the strength of the two armies and also as regards the flooded area of Chihli province, which is believed to be such as to prevent Chang Tso-lin from descending on Peking and the basic reason for the present fighting in China, Wu Pei-fu having supposedly ordered Kiangsu to attack Chekiang in the belief that the floods had Chang Tso-lin penned up in Manchuria so that he would be unable to aid Chekiang by attacking Peking. Both Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu have had 2½ years since their last struggle, when Wu in the spring of 1922 routed Chang's army by superior strategy and sewing treachery within the latter's forces, in which to drill and equip their respective armies. It is certain that war between the two factions will be the nearest to modern warfare which China has ever seen, and its magnitude will dwarf the struggle between Chekiang and Kiangsu into insignificance.

Chekiang Apparently Lacks Men

No decisive blow had been struck in the war between Chekiang and Kiangsu up to the middle of this week. The heavy rainfall of last week somewhat suspended heavy fighting the latter part of the week, but with the return of fair weather on September 15, fighting was resumed with increased vigor. Chekiang started offensives to the south of Lake Taiho on the Kiangsu town of Yishing and up the railroad from Hwangtu against Anting with Quinsan as the ultimate objective. Kiangsu promptly stopped both offensives, holding Chekiang at Yishing and badly defeating a fleet of Chekiang junks sent across Lake Taiho in an attempt to land on its northwestern shore. Kiangsu aeroplanes observed the concentration at Yishing and Kiangsu troops were ready there when Chekiang attacked. The Chekiang forces at Hwangtu, after making slight gains at first, were driven back with the heaviest losses yet suffered

(*Continued on page 92*)

Manufacturing Tea by Machinery in China

BY HO CHIEH-SHIANG

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that China has been traditionally known as a great tea producing country and formerly considered as the sole supplier of it for world consumption, yet she fails to stand her ground successfully in competition with her younger contemporaries. It is rather sad and humiliating to relate that China tea has been surpassed in the American market, defeated by Japan, and has suffered serious attacks from India and lost the patronage of its European consumers. To this keen external competition, must be added other various internal undermining factors. Amongst other things, the conservatism of the tea-planters and manufacturers is largely responsible for the present precipitous decline. The hopelessly ignorant and clownish farmers cling fast to traditional methods and cry aloud against innovations of any kind. Indeed they lament the present crisis and as a result, some of them, on account of the unprofitableness of tea planting and manufacturing, have ceased to grow trees and are putting their plantations to other agricultural purposes. These things, they ascribe to the unlucky fate of tea in late years, but neither they nor even some bright returned students from America or Europe have given attention to the extreme inefficiency of the methods of tea cultivation and China's crude and primitive form of manufacture nor made any attempt toward improvement. It seems strange that while machinery has been universally applied in tea manufacturing in India and Japan for many years, China, the oldest of all the producing countries of the world, is still in urgent need of such an introduction.

Chekiang Men Attempt Reform

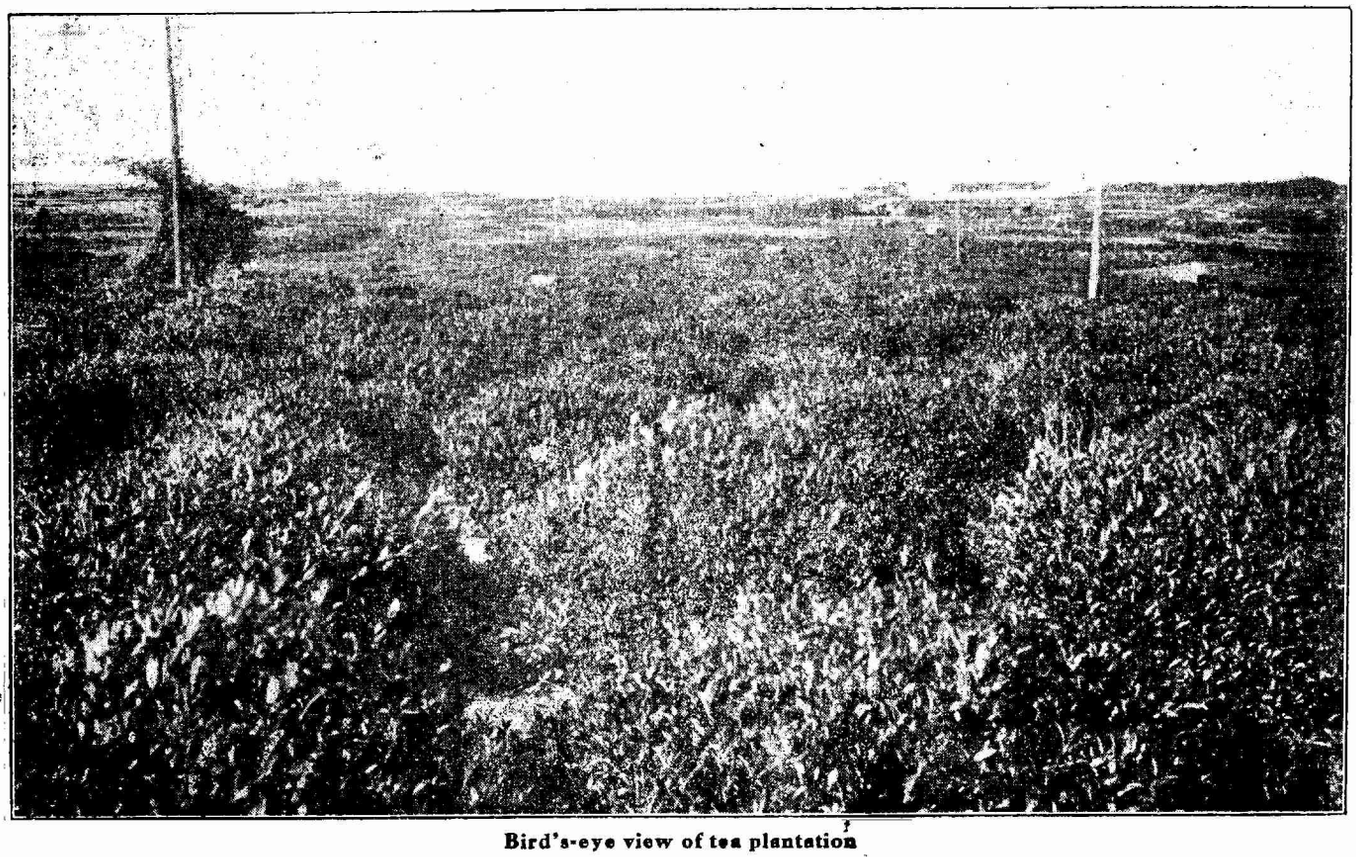
It is rather encouraging to note at this critical moment that there has recently been established a new firm undertaking various reforms of tea cultivating and manufacturing by modern methods. This is the Tsing Wah Machine Manufactured Tea Company, organized by several well educated and experienced students of agriculture from Japan. Mr. Chow Chin (周 晉), master of the Hangchow Agricultural experimental station, and Mr. Kao Mon Wee (高孟微), president of the Chekiang provincial college of agriculture, are the principal promotors and supporters of the firm, while Mr. Wu Ing Lung (吳 覺 農) is the director of the factory and general manager of the firm. Mr. Wu was a graduate of the College of Agriculture of Chekiang and after his graduation he went to Japan to study methods of tea cultivation and manufacturing at the expense of the province. He spent four years in the Imperial Tea Experimental station, Shizoka, Japan, and just recently returned China to undertake the organization of the new firm. In cooperation with Mr. Wu is Mr. Fong Han Chow, (方翰周) another returned student and tea specialist from Japan and now engineer-in-chief of the factory.

At present, the company has a factory in Yuhang, north of Hang-chow, and a sales office at 150 E. Yuhang Road, Shanghai. The factory building is quite large, but not altogether suited to the use of modern methods and equipment. Adjacent to it, there is a plantation of 300 Chinese mows rented by the firm from the native farmers for a period of ten years. There are about sixty workmen and ten supervisors the latter being mostly students of the Chekiang provincial agricultural college in Hangchow. The new factory is simply equipped. The four machines, a steam engine, two rolling machines and one drying apparatus were all imported from Japan.

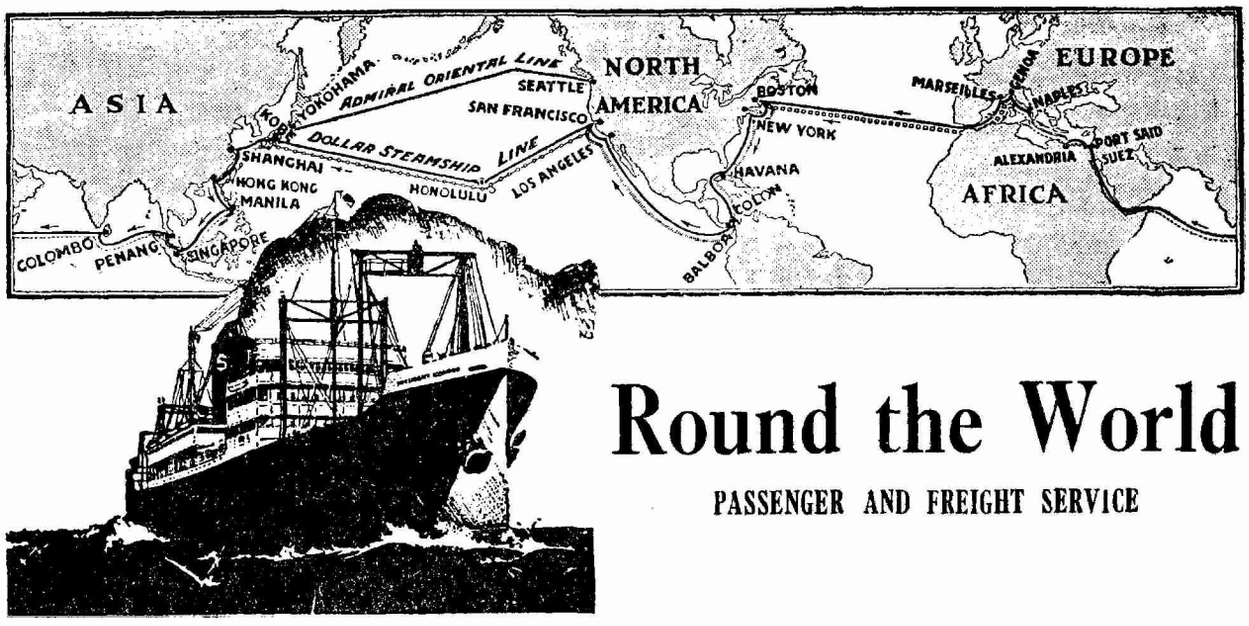
Although the organization is, comparatively speaking, still small from the standpoint of financial capacity and equipment, yet it has a gigantic scheme. To revolutionize the age-long traditional methods of handling tea and to popularize modern practices are the main objects the new firm has ambition to achieve. It will spare no efforts to improve and better the quality of China tea, establish a model factory and make every endeavor to regain for it the former prestige and supremacy once enjoyed abroad. The new firm plans to set up two other factories in Shaoshing and Hangchow, respectively, next year and undertake large scale tea-producing. This year, the company has, largely, if not entirely, through the strenuous efforts of Mr. Wu and Mr Fong, already produced some 15 different grades of green and black teas. They are classified as hyson, choicest green, choicest gunpowder, pehoe, common and dust.

Tea Manufacture by Mechanical Process

Tsing Wah is believed to be the first firm to apply factory methods to manufacture tea by machines. The mechanical process as described to the writer by Mr. Fong, the engineer-in-chief of the factory, is not so complicated and difficult as might be supposed. The whole process may be summed up in a few words. Generally before being



Bird's-eye view of tea plantation



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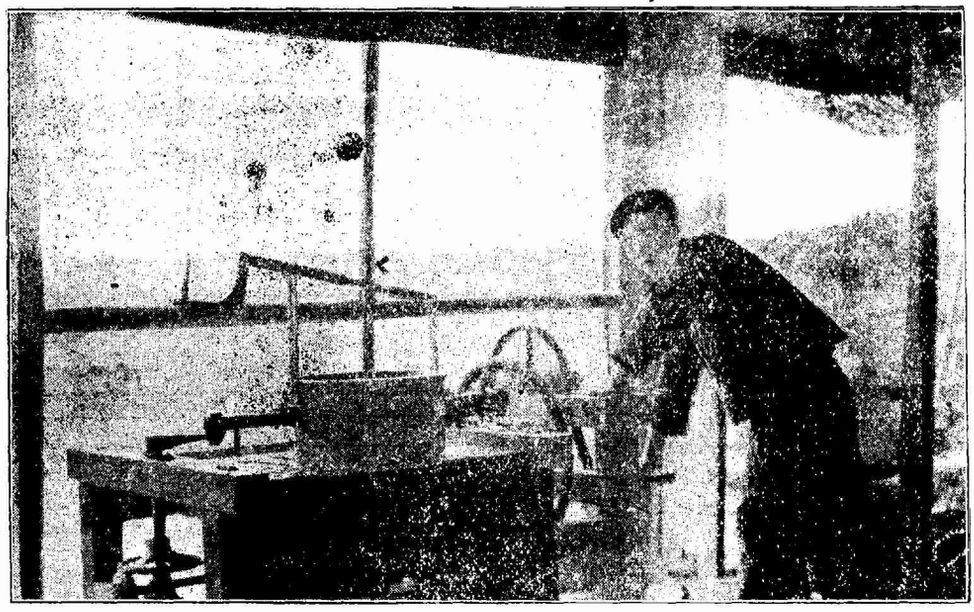


A machine for rolling tea leaves

packed, the tea leaves must pass through four different states: first, steaming or fading (in the case of black tea); second, rolling; third, fermenting (in the case of black tea); and fourth, drying. The manufacture of black tea is a little more complicated than that of green but the necessary process may be briefly described as follows: Take the pluckings out of the basket and spread them on a mat or wire tray in a spacious room, the temperature of which should gradually be raised to 60°c. and upward. Leave them alone for a period of ten hours during which a chemical change takes place, resulting in the leaves of the tea becoming flaccid and soundless when they are rubbed together. This, Mr. Fong termed the process of fading. Then the leaves are removed to a machine in which they undergo rough rolling for an hour. Next they are put in a bamboo basket which is placed on a mat soaked with water and is covered with a piece of white cloth. This sole purpose of this is to lower the temperature from 50°c. to 30°c. in order to let fermentation take place, which produces an effect that a certain element technically termed red bacteria is brought to full life and the green fade away. Consequently the tea leaves after being fermented, are quite red in color and a pleasant aroma is developed. As the tea leaves undergo all these processes, they contain a large per cent of water and the buds, leaves and stalks are not separated. In order to liberate the juice and separate them from one another, they are shifted to a drying machine in which the moisture is evaporated and the fine buds and rubbish stalks are sorted. Then the manufacture is complete and the tea can be packed.

In the case of the manufacture of green tea which, be it noted, is made out of the same stuff as black tea the processs followed is simpler and easier than that above described. After the leaves are gathered from the tea trees, they are put in a machine to undergo a gradual steaming (but never boiling) for 40 minutes, at a very high temperature. This heating theoraticelly destroys the red bacteria and develops green to full growth. This is followed by several rough and deliberate rollings. Then they are mechanically dried and packed.

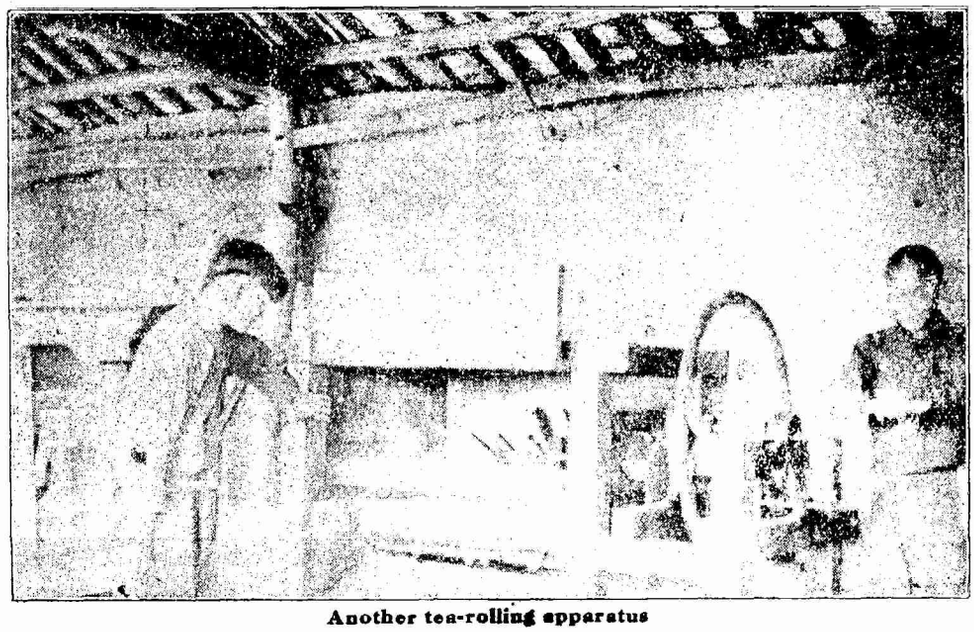
Traditional Chinese Method

In contrast with the modern method, the old Chinese way is of extremely simple and primitive form. Although the process followed in different places is not in absolute uniformity, yet the general practice is virtually the same throughout the tea producing provinces, of which Chekiang, Fukien, Anhwei are the most important. Generally, during the tea season which lasts but few months in the year, the big tea plantation owners hire large hosts of male and female pluckers and a number of factory help. All of them are equipped with a basket and stool which is shaped like the English letter T with a pointed end. Sometimes a straw hat, rain coat, and an umbrella are provided. These tea pluckers get up very early in the morning and go to the plantations with their equipment. They fix their stool in the ground and place the basket on their right side. Then with the left hand holding the tea branch, the right one can do the work of plucking which generally begins from the bottom part upward to the top of the tea tree. Care must be taken that the leaves are not exposed to the strong light of the shining sun and also not pressed by any kind of heavy weight. When the basket is full of leaves, it is sent to a cottage or an open yard where manufacture takes place. Prior to any other process, the leaves receive a rough rolling which is performed with the hands or with bare feet on the ground. To manufacture black tea, the manufacturer takes a bunch of these rolled leaves and puts them in a great iron pan under which a strong fire is kindled, the flame of which should be concentrated in the center and the strength more or less uniform. Then he stirs them in the pan by hand for half an hour and, taking them out, scatters them on a mat or occasionally on the ground. A few minutes later, they are once more put in the pan and undergo several more stirrings. At this time, the strength of the fire should be lessened. When they become very dry, the various grades are sorted by a sifter. The substances under the sieve are called finished teas, while those still in it need to be dried again. Generally the green tea manufactured in this way seems more or less scorched. In order to have a pleasing look which counts much for the success of tea-selling, some unscrupulous manufacturers adulterate them with various kinds of colors which are unwholesome and injurious to the health of constant consumers.

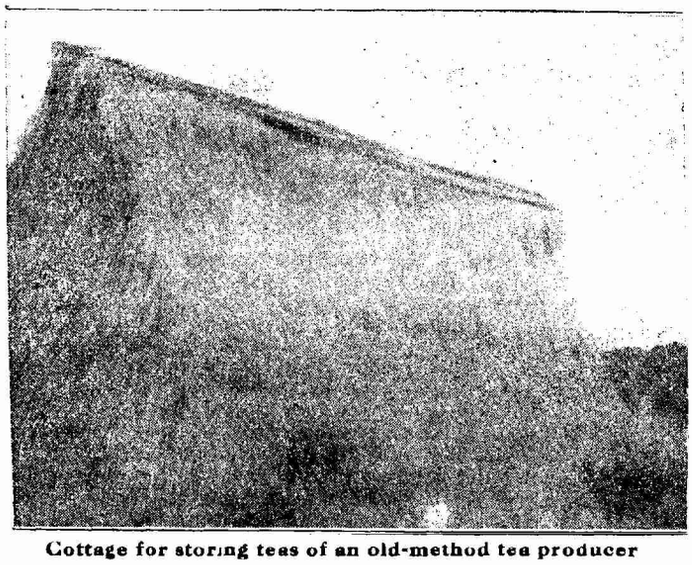
Comparison of Methods

We should like to point out the differences between the tea manufactured by the old and new methods which can best be shown by listing the good as well as the bad qualities of each:

Machine manufactured teas.	Hand made teas.
(1) Clean	(1) Dirty
(2) Straight and round	(2) Curved and Flat



Another tea-rolling apparatus



Cottage for storing teas of an old-method tea producer

(3) Naturally green and bright	(3) Artificially tinged and unwholesome
(4) Sweet and fragrant	(4) Fragrant, but having a little scorched flavor
(5) Thick	(5) Thin
(6) Dry	(6) Wet

By this list we can see that the machine-manufactured tea claims superiority in every respect. For this reason, the old way should be discarded, and modern methods adopted and universally practised throughout the tea-producing regions of the country. The point upon which we lay special emphasis is the quality of cleanliness of tea manufactured by machinery which is the thing of paramount importance in the strenuous attempt to win back the patronage of former consumers.

Now in conclusion, a word said about the future of China tea is interesting and timely. Pessimists contend that China tea will never be able to compete with that of India, Java or Japan, because it has long lost the credit of the world and is left far behind its rivals in every respcet. But optimists maintain that China will once again command the market of the world and once more flourish under the patronage of its former consumers. Other teas may be superior to that of China in many ways, but all of them have to yield to the natural advantage which the latter enjoys. China is a country especially adopted to tea growing and her soil is such that it gives her tea a distinguished character and flavor unsurpassed by any of its rivals. In this connection, we need to quote only a few sentences from an American writer, Mr. J. M. Walsh: "China tea is the only true tea surpassing that of all other countries in every property and quality constituting and distinguishing tea and possessing certain distinctive characteristics peculiar to and contained in no other variety grown or known. While the great excess of tannic acid in Indian teas make them unwholesome for constant use, China possesses little or no trace of this acid." An English expert on tea once remarked that as to the quality of teas, those of China are still held to be best of all. There are the comments to support optimists. However, it is regrettable that these good qualities are very little understood and appreciated. What is the most urgent for the tea manufacturers to do is to bring them to public notice. The recent introduction of machinery in China tea manufacture by the Tsing Wah Company is manifestly an attempt to this end.

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30-085

Homes for Beggars and Outcasts in Ningpo

BY LIANG SHAO YUEN

IN spite of its outward prosperity and the proverbial thrift of its inhabitants, Ningpo has its ragged population. The neglected condition of the beggars and loafers who occupy street-corners and bridges preying on the passers-by for alms and clamoring away the whole day with their piteous supplications, certainly reflects shame on so progressive a city. Any one who makes a tour through the main street of the city will have ample opportunities to show his charitable nature. Here, he meets an old, blind, tan-faced woman sitting on the pavement with perhaps two or three ragged, bony children around her and stretching out her skinny hands or pulling at his clothes; there, he is greeted by a man with overgrown ulcers in the legs, carefully cultivated, crawling on all fours, wallet in hand, and repeating his begging for mulas. All along the way the kind-hearted stranger has no time to shut his purse.

The loafers present a no less an important problem than the beggars. On the one hand, they represent so much unexploited labor; on the other, they are a perpetual nuisance to society. Brought up in the cradle of idleness they while away their wretched lives in lawlessness, capable of the whole gamut of crime, from petty theft to open robbery. During the last two years when banditry was ubiquitous in China they took active part in kidnapping and robbery. Only the strengthened police force prevented their activity in the city. Although a great number of them have been brought to justice, and expiated their deeds with their lives, yet we are inclined to have pity for them, who from their cradle have never learned how to live.

Now, the leading Ningponese at Shanghai see the necessity of taking definite steps towards providing for the beggars and loafers in their native city. They suggested that these tatterdemalions should be gathered together and brought under control in a special institution. To this end, the local authorities and prominent citizens of Ningpo unanimously agree. It is believed that by so doing crime would be less prevalent and that the people generally would have better protection.

For the purpose of planning such an institutihn, a dinner was held at Kung Teh Ling (功德林), Shanghai, on the evening of July 15. More than thirty promoters attended. Wu Chih-hao (鄔志豪) delivered a presidental address. Then followed Tung Heng-sun's information about homes for beggars in other places. Afterwards an organizing committee of six were elected composed of Chu Pao-shan (朱葆三), Yuan Lee-teng (袁履登), Yuan Hsia-ching (虞洽卿), Li Ching-wu (李徵五), Tung Heng-sun (董杏生), and Fang Tsiao-peh (方椒伯).

After the dinner was over, they all went to the Ningpo Guild for further discussion. Among those present, subscriptions were raised amounting to over ten thousand dollars. Dr. C. T. Wang promised to make a special effort for funds in the north. An announcement has been made that any contribution offered for this purpose should be handed over to the Commercial Bank of China, the Ningpo Commercial Bank and many other native banks.

In Ningpo a special meeting was also held on July 16, at the local Chamber of Commerce, more than ten men being present. Chang Shen-tze (張申之) presided at the meeting and said that the Chamber had been chosen as the temporary office. For permanent offices, Nan Sheh Tan (南社壇) and Tsan Fei Yuan (殘廢院) are best fitted for our purposes. He further stated that circulars would soon be sent out to the effect that an inauguration meeting would be held on Aug. 3. Later, Tsai Fong-ching (蔡芳卿). Chen Shen-sung (陳純生), Mao Chia-sung (毛稼生) and Hung Chen-sung (洪宸生) were entrusted to work out a budget for the proposed institution. At the close, Hu Shu-dee (胡叔田), Chang Shen-tze (張申之) and Sun Piao-ching (孫表卿) were appointed to take charge of the provisional headquarters.

The Regulations

Art. 1. The Institution shall be called the "Homes for Beggars and Loafers in Ningpo." The Institution shall receive and control the beggars and loafers in Ningpo, and furnish them with board and lodging. Means shall be provided for the possible removal of their bad habits. In the meantime, adequate manual work will be given them according to their abilities.

Art. 2. Both policemen and residents are hereby requested to send to the Institution any beggar or loafer appearing in this city.

Art. 3. For the time being, one institution will be built in the city to accommodate 500 persons. If necessary, some more institutions will be established in course of time.

Art. 4. The Institution shall be divided into two departments as follows:

(a). Pi Chiao Yuan (弼教院).—In this department the control, discipline and education of the inmates as well as various kinds of manual work are dealt with.

(b). Hsiu Yang Yuan (休養院).—It is composed of dining rooms, dormitories, baths and hospital.

Art. 5. The construction charges and initial expenses are to be borne by promoters and philanthropists.

Art. 6. Besides some public funds, the annual running expenses will be met by contributions raised by promoters and philanthropists.

Art. 7. The Institution will maintain 45 gratuitous directors and a paid staff of five which comprise Manager, Secretary, Treasurer, Inspector, and Steward.

Art. 8. The functions of the directors shall be:

(a) To outline programs and introduce reforms regarding its administration.
(b) To get a sufficient sum for its running expenses.
(c) To work out a budget.
(d) To look into receipts and expenditures.
(e) The appointment or dismissal of the officers.
(f) Inspection of the general work of the Institution.

Art. 9. The Manager shall follow the policy adopted by the Board of Directors and is held responsible for the general affairs of the Institution. He shall have general superintendence over the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Steward and the Inspector under him and encourage them to work in the best way.

Art. 10. Any beggar or loafer who enters the Institution should strictly observe the rules of the Institution. To the violator, the following punishments are applicable:

(a) Reprimand
(b) Standing with the face toward the wall
(c) Confinement
(d) A saltless diet
(e) Hard labor
(f) Corporal punishment

Art. 11. A monthly examination will be held in the Institution. Any beggar of loafer who shows improvement in his conduct and works diligently and honestly may be released on bail or be given an adequate prize to encourage him. The best one will be given a position in a business firm or factory.

Art. 12. The above regulations are subject to alteration whenever necessary.

Ningpo, Sept 1, 1924.

30-086

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The Chinese in the Dutch East Indies

BY H. F. MACNAIR

THE history of that rich section of the earth's surface which is known as the Netherlands East Indies may be divided into five main periods, to wit: the earliest period, ordinarily called the pre-historic, from the earliest times to A. D. 61; second, the period of Hindu conquest, 61-1500 A.D.; third, the period of Islamic or native rule, 1500-1602 A.D.; fourth, the period of Dutch rule through the East Indian Company, 1602-1800 A. D.; fifth, the present period—one of Dutch rule by means of the Government by Colonial Constitution, known as *Regeeringsreglement*. The latest phase dates from the opening of the nineteenth century and comes down to the present day.

There is no proof, but it is rather likely that the earliest relations of members of the Chinese race with what is now the Netherlands East Indies began in the second of the periods mentioned above. The devoted Buddhist traveller Fa Hsien who left China by the land route for India in the year 399 A.D. touched these islands, Java at least, in the year of his return to China by sea in 414 A.D. A wide traveller and a keen observer Fa Hsien in the record of his travels makes no mention of seeing or hearing of members of his race in these islands, and this and other reasons, make it reasonable to suppose that no Chinese resided in the archipelago at this time. But Chinese may have touched in this neighborhood earlier and certainly did at a time not much later. It is therefore more than fifteen centuries since the Chinese began to enjoy intercourse with the East Indies. According to Javanese tradition the Chinese traded with Japara, on the north coast of central Java as early as the tenth century. The name Chao-wa (Java) was applied by the early traders from China to the north-eastern part of the island; it was with this section that the rulers of the Yuan dynasty (1280-1367 A.D.) had important relations.

As trading relations were continued under successive dynasties the numbers of immigrant Chinese gradually enlarged in these rich lands. The sources of this immigration were chiefly two: the provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung. The famous pilgrim, I-tsing, is reported to have sailed in twenty days from Canton to Sri-Vishaya on Sumatra in A. D. 671 which shows that it was no tremendous trip from southern China to the Indies. The first important period of immigration was in the Ming dynasty when large numbers of Fukienese arrived. Most of these came from around Changchiu and Amoy; smaller numbers came during the same period from districts around Canton and Ka-eng-chiu. In the second half of the seventeenth century, on account of the Manchu conquest of China the main streams of immigration had their source in the province of Fukien where the people were more persecuted by the Manchus than in Kwangtung. In this second period the Chinese settled largely in the coast towns and traded with the natives of the interior.

The prosperity of those who settled in the East Indies was so considerable that many more left Fukien not as a result of war and conquest, as had been the case largely in the seventeeth century, but solely in order to make their fortune in less crowded and richer districts than those in which they had been born. These were followed in the second half of the nineteenth century by immigrants from Kwangtung in large numbers. Immigration from Fukien and Kwangtung continues unceasingly to the present day.

The large numbers of the Chinese in the islands and their position of wealth was due not alone to conditions in their mother country but also to the keen desire on the part of the Dutch East India Company to people the islands and exploit the riches of the islands. This Company ruled the islands from 1620-1795. The eminent Dutch publicist De Louter describing the Company says: "To the day of its downfall the Company remained faithful to its origin. It was a company of brisk and energetic tradesmen, who, with profits as their lodestar and greed as their compass, obtained, through the chance of events, absolute control of one of the most beautiful and fertile regions of the earth, and unhesitatingly sacrificed it to their low ideals." In the Calender of State Papers, East Indies, 1922-24, may be found the following directions left by ex-governor Jan Pietrszoon Coen to Governor-General Peter de Carpentier and the Council of the Indies: "A very great number of

people is necessary, for the inhabiting of Batavia, the Moluccas, Amboyna, Banda... More money is requisite, to send great returns into the Netherlands... No people in the world do us better service than the Chinese... As trade cannot be gotten by friendly means, it is requisite by this present monsoon to send another fleet to visit the coast of China and take prisoners as many men, women, and children as possible... If the war proceed against China... an especial foresight must be used to take a very great number of Chinese especially women and children for the peopling of Batavia, Amboyna, and Banda... The ransom of the Chinese to be set at 60 royals a piece; but by no means you must suffer any women to return to China, or any other part out of the Company's jurisdiction, but with them to people the same." The same desire which led the Dutch to increase by any and all means the numbers of Chinese in the islands led them later to feel both jealousy and fear of their increasing numbers and wealth. The result of this was what Professor Williams of Yale has termed a series, running through years, of "stupid and thoughtless oppressions" which had its climax in the terrible massacre at Batavia in 1740 in which some ten thousand Chinese are estimated to have lost their lives. This massacre occurred in the early part of the Ch'ien Lung reign, but the Great Emperor whose compassion was all embracing and who in writing to King George III grandly described himself as "swaying the wide world" did nothing to help his hapless people who were living abroad. He is even reported to have informed Dutch messengers who had brought to him a letter of apology and explanation that "he was little solicitous for the fate of unworthy subjects who, in the pursuit of lucre, had quitted their country and abandoned the tombs of their ancestors."

According to the Year Book of the Netherlands East Indies for 1916 there were in the year 1905 more than half a million Chinese in the archipelago controlled by the Dutch. According to the Government Almanac for the Netherlands East Indies for the Year 1920 the total number of foreign Asiatic residents as reported in the census of 1917 was 832,667; the largest figures given are for the islands of Java (393,723) and Sumatra (196,019). The remainder were scattered through Riouw, Banka, Billiton, the Dutch portion of Borneo, Celebes, Ternate, the Dutch portion of Timor, Bali and Lombok. Probably 16% of the total here cited are not Chinese; it is safe to say therefore that the total population of the Chinese at present is more than 700,000. The majority of these have arrived during the past sixty years. The Chinese have settled in large numbers in the cities rather than in the country districts; this is to be accounted for partly by the natural tendency of the Chinese to live in villages or towns in their homeland, but also, and this is probably the more important reason of the two, because until a few years ago they were forbidden by Dutch law to live outside certain specified areas. After the repeal of this law they scattered over considerably broader areas. On the islands of Banka and Billiton there are close to forty thousand contract laborers in the tin mines which are owned both by the Government and by private owners. There are Chinese business men and mine owners on these two islands however. Because Javanese labor proved ineffective on the tobacco plantations of Sumatra more than 50,000 Chinese workers entered between 1876-1898 by encouragement of the Government; these immigrants came from Swatow.

The economic position of the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies is very strong. The greater number are merchants although many are land-owners and mechanics. In the earlier days the Chinese in business were in minor positions, but as they prospered they branched out in all directions and nowadays many have become owners or managers of great commercial enterprises. As in the Philippines they entered largely into retail trade, and have long held a strong position as middle-men between European importers and exporters and native producers and consumers. In more recent times the Chinese have themselves entered largely into the import and export trade instead of remaining merely middle-men. In a considerable number of cases they have become millionaires—as witness the case of the father of Mme. Wellington Koo, Mr. Hoang, who until his death recently was spoken of as a "sugar king." The Chinese of East Java have acquired practically a monopoly of the sugar industry. Their cane is treated by modern machinery and the finished product is shipped abroad chiefly to Europe. Many of the most valuable estates in Java are owned and managed by Dutch-born Chinese who have inherited their estates from their ancestors. Some of these estates are in central and western Java. Many of the Cantonese in the East Indies are mechanics who have come largely from the cities of Canton and Hongkong. The Dutch Government employs them in dockyards, and they work in privately owned engineering works and factories as well. The Cantonese go in also for furniture making to a considerable degree.

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Largely as a result of their strong economic position, but partly for other reasons, atrocities have been perpetrated upon the Chinese in the East Indies from time to time by the Dutch or by Dutch half-castes. Dr. T. H. Lee, President of Fuh-tan University writing in the *World's Chinese Students' Journal* for March 1912 says: "In justice to the Dutch people as a whole, it may be said that this brutality against the Chinese is not characteristic of the Dutch race, and that the feeling of antipathy is not generally apparent until some time after the Dutch have set foot on the Javanese soil. From personal experience and study the author has found that the higher officials are invariably polite and courteous; but the strongest prejudice is generally found among their degenerate descendants the *half-castes* who form the majority of the population and who hold all the subordinate official positions, and hence exert a very strong influence upon the Dutch colonial government."

The social conditions among the Chinese in the Dutch Indies is interesting. There are two main classes, the pure blooded, and the Chinese-Malay mixture and Dutch-born Chinese not all of whom have Malay blood. In the early days practically no Chinese women emigrated from their homeland. It has been only during the past half century that Chinese women have gone to settle in lands overseas where their men relatives have traded and settled for hundreds of years. The earlier Chinese settlers and traders married Malay women and of the descendants of these mixed marriages there are many. They are known as Dutch-born or, in Malay, *Pranakan*. This term is also used at times to refer to Chinese of pure blood whose parents were born in the islands; this is to distinguish them from those born in the Chinese homeland. Much of the wealth is in the hands of the *Pranakan*.

As the numbers of Chinese in the south have increased and as communications and transportation have improved it has become common for Chinese women to settle in the Indies. Many of the younger generation of men are sent to China to have marriages arranged for them in the districts from which their parents came. Then they return to the Indies.

Concubinage is to be found as might be expected. But, as in China, the first wife receives the place of honor, and nowadays the first wife is always Chinese. The secondary wives may be Malay but no Chinese marries a Malay as a chief wife as in the olden days; nor does a Chinese woman marry a Malay. There is no hesitation, however, about the contracting of marriages between China-born Chinese and Dutch-born Chinese.

Because of the marriages with Malay women in former days the influence of the Malays on the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies has been strong as is the case in British Malaya. Little Chinese is used in the homes. Malay is the common language and it is this language that children first learn and commonly continue to use. There are Chinese who are not able to speak the language of their ancestors. For business of a local nature Malay is used, and for foreign business English is the medium of communication. The Chinese immigrant soon picks up a smattering, at least, of Malay and quickly discards his native tongue. It is as desirable for a Chinese in these islands to learn Malay as it is in China for a European to learn a local dialect inasmuch as the servants of the Chinese are generally not Chinese but Malays. Chinese men can get higher wages in other forms of occupation than in acting as house-servants. A few Chinese women become household assistants and receive as such, more money, but the ordinary work of a servant is done by a native.

Writing of the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies some time ago, Mr. Rodney Gilbert amusingly, if somewhat exaggeratedly, described the social changes and conditions among them: "In the old Batavia state house there is an office where every immigrant Chinese pays 25 guilders for the privilege of landing on the island, and where he is subjected to a cross examination and given his papers. There one sees at any hour of the day groups of typical coolies, ragged and dirty, stupid and hungry-eyed, from the southern ports of the China coast, as hopeless a herd of immutable heathen as he could possibly find in the reeking alleys of Foochow or Canton. Somewhere between the state house and the streets of Old Batavia these worms crawl into chrysalis and emerge, after a period of incubation concerning which nothing seems to be known, as the immaculate butterflies of the highway, self-confident, sophisticated and courteous. There are no coolies in Java outside the state house. Every Chinese on the island is a gentleman, every Chinese jingles Dutch money in his pockets and lords it over the meek Malays with the dignity and restraint of a conscious superior. Chinese clothes go by the board, Chinese filth is non-existent, and the Chinese aversion to cold water, internally or externally applied, gives place to a passion for cold baths and iced

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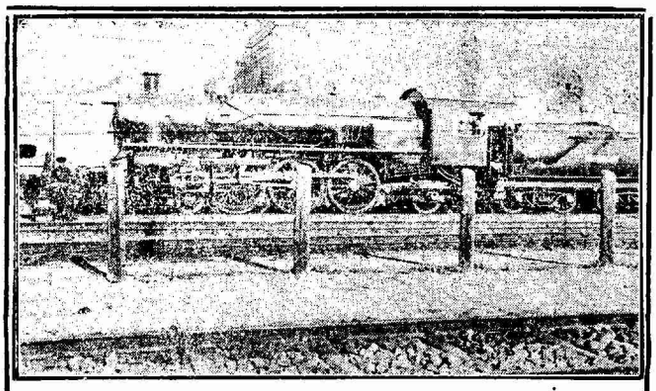

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drinks . . . The standard of living is probably higher than in any Chinese community in the world. In China the average living expense of the people is certainly not more than 15 cents Mex. a day. In Java a Malay can live on ten guilder cents, but the average Chinese probably spends a guilder a day on food and lodging alone . . . In Java there are no daily rates lower than a guilder a day in any hotel which a self-respecting Chinese would patronize. Houses are clean and well furnished, everyone dresses in clothing of European cut, and everyone has two baths a day and a deal to say about dirt and poor sanitation."

The Chinese penchant for gambling has been observable in the East Indies. The International Reform Bureau did valiant work in the spring of 1918 in aiding the better element among the Chinese to petition the Dutch Governor-General of Sumatra to close gambling dens on the East Coast of that island. This was accomplished in April of that year. This is not to insinuate that no gambling exists among the Chinese of the islands however!

In a quaint, musty and badly worm-eaten little book entitled *The Chinaman Abroad: or A Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, Particularly of Java* By Ong-Tae-Hae (Shanghae: Printed at the Mission Press. 1849) the writer came across the following interesting account (p. 61) of "The Gaming-Table": This, at Batavia, is under the superintendence of the Captain China, who pays a yearly tribute to the Dutch, amounting to one tenth of the stakes; every day plays are performed before the gaming-house, the whole year without intermission, by which means gamesters are collected in crowds. On the lamps that are suspended before the gambling-house is written, in large characters "national impost"; whilst on the curtain that is hung up round the gaming table is inscribed," of all the pleasures in the world, there is nothing like gambling," or "true pleasure is to be found here." There are a certain number of persons who go round to inspect the gaming-tables, in order to see that nothing escapes the net; and even parents and elder brethren, when they come into such a place, are not allowed to control their children or juniors. Should the inspectors hear of their attempting it, they immediately seize such superior relatives, and take them before the Captain China who says, "If you want to teach your young people, you can do that at home; but this is the office of *national tribute*, how can you think of talking at random, and misleading people; thus perverting men's minds, and causing the *national tribute* to suffer, such conduct is not to be forgiven." Upon this the parties are immediately thrown into prison. In a distant colony like this there are many such instances of perversion and error, which cannot be particularly specified. This is recorded, just to expose the matter to deserved reproach.

So foreignized were the Chinese of the islands becoming twenty to twenty-five years ago that it became a matter of alarm and disgust to those who believed in keeping to the best of the old traditions of the race. A strong movement against denationalization set in and the result was the formation and propagation of social organizations known as the Chung Hua Hui Kuans whose object was the tightening of the bonds between the Dutch-born and Dutch-resident Chinese and the ancestral land. Branches of the organization grew up throughout the Dutch territories. Says Mr. K. K. Khouw, a prominent Chinese resident of Java describing the work of these organizations: "Subjects of social importance, effecting the interests of the Chinese community, are discussed in the local Chung Hua Hui Kuan. Every Hui Kuan opens a school called the 'Chung Hua Hui Kuan School,' where Chinese children are taught Mandarin, Chinese literature and the Confucian ethics . . . At the present day there are over 350 such schools attended by no less than 15,000 pupils. The course lasts ten or eleven years. The Mandarin, or official language is taught—and not the Fukienese or Cantonese dialect—because Mandarin is the universal dialect spoken throughout China, so that any student who returns to China, will not be handicapped by his ignorance of the universal dialect, but will be prepared to meet educated people of any of the provinces. The English language is also given equal prominence in the curriculum of the schools, as it is made the medium of instruction for certain commercial and other subjects . . . The reason why the Dutch language has hitherto been left excluded from the curriculum of the Chung Hun Hui Kuan School' is because of the fact that, prior to the widespread establishment of the 'Chung Hua Hui Kuan Schools' throughout the Dutch East Indies, the Dutch Government placed every obstacle to Chinese children entering its schools . . . in spite of the fact that Chinese were made to pay heavy taxes of various kinds." Beside the schools just mentioned there are the Dutch-Chinese Schools (Hollandsch-Chineseche Scholen) which were first established in 1910. In these schools which are elementary the medium of instruction is Dutch. In 1917 there were 31 of these schools attended by something more than six thousand four hundred pupils. These schools prepare for the "Hoogere

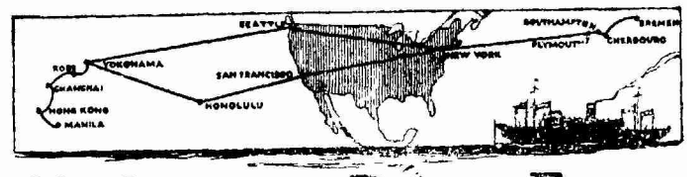
Burgerscholed," five in number, which prepare in turn for collegiate education in the Netherlands.

Along with the growth of the Hui Kuan Schools has gone the formation of Chinese Chambers of Commerce having for their object the protection and expansion of Chinese Commerce in the archipelago. There is also a Society of Employees the object of which has been the procuring of suitable employment for its members and the protection of members against injustice by employers.

The Chinese of the present generation are taking up sports as are their relatives in the home-land. Sporting clubs with encouragement of football, tennis, swimming, and many other healthful forms of recreation are growing in popularity. Some of these are connected with the Hui Kuan and others are independently organized. How much this form of recreation may affect the older forms of recreation—gambling and opium-smoking—it is impossible to estimate, but it is bound to have no mean effect.

What has been said in earlier papers of this series regarding the customs of dress among the Chinese of Singapore and British Malaya holds very generally for the Dutch East Indies. The Chinese here were progressive, nay—radical—before the Chinese Revolution. While the Manchus yet ruled China the Chinese of the South had abandoned the queue. When it is remembered that many native residents of China yet retain that hirsute appendage twelve years after the fall of the empire, it is not too much to say that the southern Chinese were most progressive in acting as they did. The men wear European clothes; the women have a choice of three styles. When indoors they ordinarily wear the comfortable native dress of the Malays. When outdoors the more conservative still use the Malay dress; the modern ones, however, now use either the European or Shanghai style Chinese clothing.

No survey of the Chinese in the Dutch possessions of the East would be complete without a consideration of the legal position of the Chinese under Dutch rule. Space precludes the possibility of a discussion of this important question in the present article. The subject is therefore reserved for study in a later issue.



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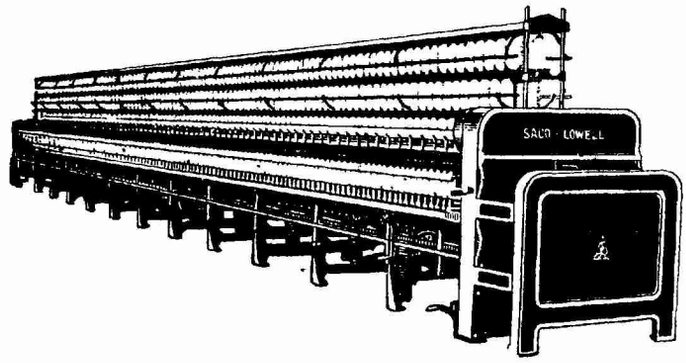

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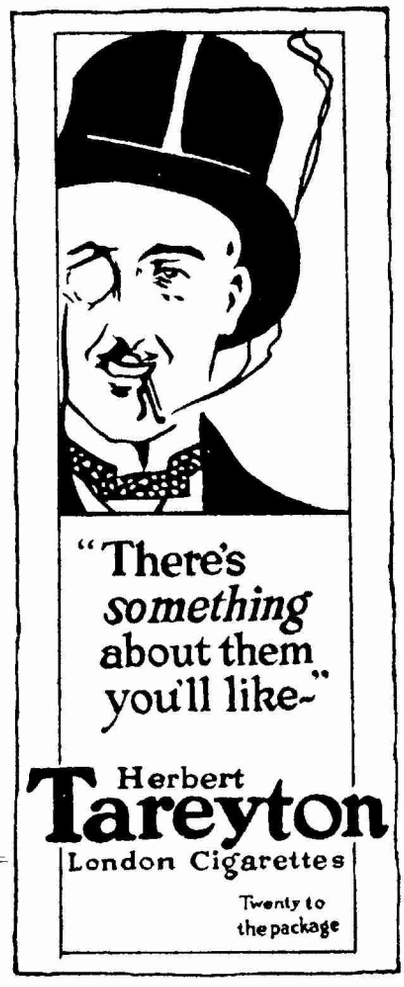

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Men and Events

Dr. Charles J. Fox, editor and publisher of the *North China Star* of Tientsin, is in Shanghai for a few days on business. He is staying at the Astor House.

H L. Paddock, Manager for China, American Milk Products Corporation, has been transferred to their New York office. His work in China will be taken over by Paul W. Cotton.

A fellowship luncheon will be held at the Union Club on Wednesday, September 24, in the club dining room, 23 Avenue Edward VII. Members are requested to make a special effort to be present and bring guests.

A reception for members of the Community Church and their guests will be given on the evening of September 25, at the Shanghai American School, at 8:30 o'clock. All visitors in Shanghai are cordially invited to be present.

The reception held for new members of the Shanghai American School faculty at the school on September 17 was well attended by mothers and friends of the students. School work started in earnest this week with a record enrolment.

The Shanghai Consular Body has approved and the Municipal Council has re-appointed last year's Chinese Advisory Committee, which consists of Jabin Hsu, chairman, Sung Han-chang, C. C. Woo, Yuan Li-tung and Dr. P. H. Lo.

Shu-lun Pan the author of the book, "Trade of the United States with China." returned to Shanghai last week after three years which he spent in graduate work at Columbia and Harvard Universities. Mr. Pan is a graduate of St. John's University and is now connected with the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company of Shanghai. Several chapters from Mr. Pan's book have appeared recently as special articles in the *Review*.

Dr. F. J. White, president of Shanghai College returned last week from several months' vacation in the United States. He was accompanied by his two sons who have returned to school at the Shanghai American School. Mrs. White is remaining with her daughters for a few months in Southern California. Dr. White states that Shanghai College has opened as usual and that the student enrollment to date is practically up to the yearly average.

J. Frank Gillen, special agent of the Department of Commerce, has been sent from Washington to New York to serve under A. J. Barnaud, District Manager of the Department of Commerce, and to be of whatever service he can to the China Society of America, Mr. Gillen will be used by the Society in many ways. First of all he will aid the editors of *China* in obtaining non-political, economic information of interest and value to the members of The China Society.

The Civic Department of the American Woman's Club has been collecting literature for the American marines and sailors that are now in port, as well as the American troop of the S. V. C. These magazines have been distributed to the best possible advantage and appreciative messages from those to whom they were alloted have been received. Clothing which has been sent to Dr. New at the Chinese Red Crose General Hospital for the wounded soldiers now under his cars has also been gathered by the same Department of the Club.

Mr. Ni Yuan-fu was elected president and Mr. Ralph Sun was re-elected vice-president of the Shanghai Bankers' Association at the annual election of officers. Other directors named were Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China; Mr. K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Mr. C. C. Woo, manager of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, Mr. Tseng Lu-cheng of the Tung Ya Bank, Mr. Wu Wei-ju of the Tung Lai Bank, Mr. Yih Fu-hsiao of the Ta Lu Bank and Mr. T. K. Chien of the Tung Lu Bank.

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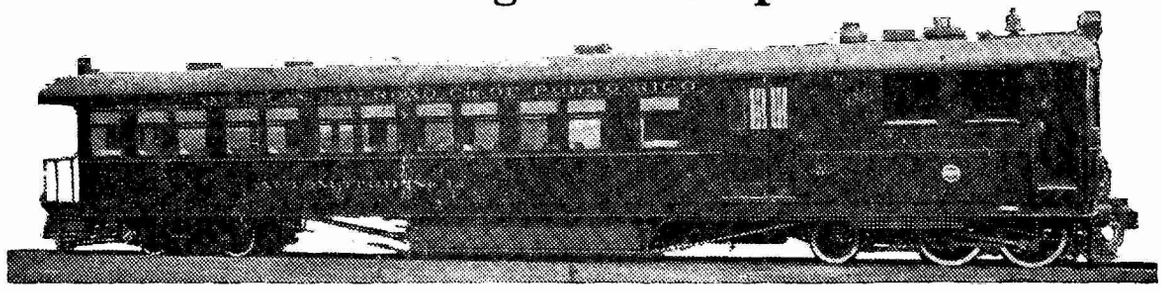

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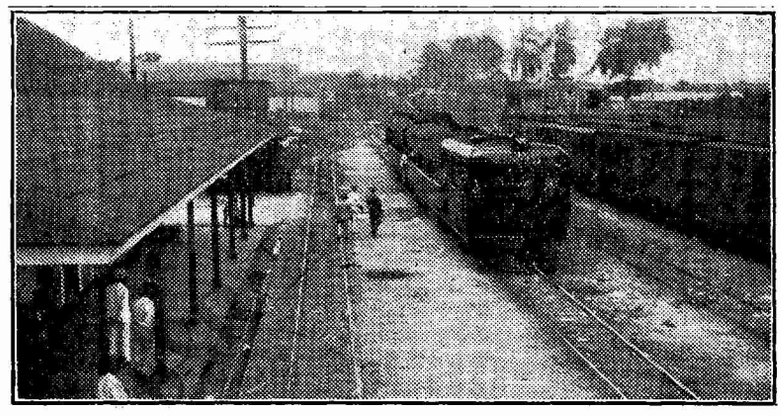

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Dr. Sun's Departure from Canton

THE departure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for Shiukwan, a town in Northern Kwangtung, under the pretext of a northern expedition against Tsao Kin in Peking, will take place sometime after the full moon festival, September 17. The 19 districts out of the 96 in Kwangtung nominally within his jurisdiction have been asked by Dr. Sun to contribute $15,000 to $30,000 each as a northern punitive military fund. In return, Dr. Sun has decided to announce that he will undertake the expedition at the earliest date, that the Cantonese will be given home rule including the election of a mayor by the residents of Canton City, and that all objectionable miscellaneous taxes imposed by him since his return to Canton will be abolished.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has repudiated his second promise to return the arms and ammuntions for the import of which the Canton Merchants have obtained all legal permits but which he has unlawfully seized. He has, however, withdrawn his charge that Mr. Chan Lim Pak, the commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, has been influenced by the British to go against him. But he expects that Mr. Chan and others will help him to raise some $3,000,000 for his proposed northern expedition or a price for his going away from Canton without a bombardment as he intended.

By order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenary commanders, the Kwangsi-ites led by Liu Chen-huan, a communist supporting ex-Governor Hu Han-min, destroyed the greater part of Tungkun City. Tungkun is a city east of Canton where Dr. Sun's Bolshevists have been putting communism into actual practice for many months by forcing all kinds payments from the people. The volunteers there finally had to rise against the Bolshevists early in September. They have been paying a high price for this uprising but their act will lead other cities to do the same, it is believed.

Mr. Chung Shing, Speaker of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, has communicated the following to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking with request that he will transmit same to the several Governments concerned:-"The people of Kwangtung deeply appreciate the action of the Consular Corps in Canton warning Dr. Sun Yat-sen against his intended bombardment of their defenceless capital. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang Governmant, irregularly constituted, has never been recognized at home or abroad. Its recent work of devastation and oppression has been akin to that of pirates and bandits in South China, against whom the British Naval Authorities, especially at the request of the consular representatives of the Governments whose interests were being affected, have been justified in taking all necessary steps."

Mr. Bertram Giles, H. B. M. Consul-General in Canton. on August 29, communicated with the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Canton, as follows:-"Sir,-Having heard yesterday from several sources that the Chinese authorities contemplated, opening fire on the City of Canton particularly on the suburb, the Senior Consul yesterday made verbal protest to the Civil Governor as under:-(1) That in the event of foreign persons or property being injured, they would hold the government responsible; (2) That they protested against the barbarity of firing on a defenceless city; (3) That in the event of injury to foreign persons or property they would take whatever measures they deemed desirable. I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the city, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available."

The Tungkun City along the East River of Kwangtung has come into the hands of the peoples' volunteer forces working against the domination of communism introduced by the Kuomintang Government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. To guard against the spread of the people's forces, the forts at Boccas Tigris have been put under military vigilance by Dr. Sun's troops since September 6.

Up to September 10, the Canton newspapers have not been able to resume publication, on accouut of the strike of the compositors and printers for higher wages, a raise of from 35 to 50 per cent based on a schedule fixed less than a year ago. Liao Chung-hoi, chief of the labor division of the Kuomintang, has urged the workers to resume work, as failing to do so would deny the party of propaganda organs.

The Canton Government Mint, operated by a syndicate of merchants the last few weeks, has again stopped running, as the profit desired was not so favorable as first expected. At the same time, the people have refused to accept to any great extent the new coins, on account of the low standard, despite the outlawing of the old coins by the Kuomintang Government in order to force the circulation of the new. It is understood that the Government in Wuchow, Kwangsi, will sanction the opening of a mint there by the merchants and that it may be in operation by September 20.

More than 600 unemployed coolies in Canton have joined the Red Army or labor corps the Kuomintang Party has organized, in Canton. Many ricsha coolies were first induced to join at an offer of 35 cents a day. One Liao Ming, 48 years old, a ricsha coolie, coming from the same district as Chen Chiung-ming, the notorious rival of Dr. Sun for power in Canton, joined the Reds a week ago but soon deserted. He was later arrested. According to Liao, service with the Reds had not been so favorable as first promised.

H. W.

Canton, September 10, 1924.

Fighting Starts in North—Chekiang Line Holds

(*Continued from page 77*)

by them. Chekiang, which is apparently outnumbered two to one, has now entrenched itself on its entire line from Liuho on the Yangtze to Lake Taiho. Kiangsu is pouring tons of shell and bullets into the Chekiang lines in an endeavor to break the morale, and is making daily onslaughts all along the line in an attempt to break through. The question is whether Chekiang will be able to hold its line, for once a serious break is made, Chekiang will have to clear out of Kiangsu province, losing the area around Shanghai, Woosung Fort and the Lunghua Arsenal, and take up the defensive in Chekiang province proper.

Kiangsu Closes In on Liuho

Fighting has been heavy this week at Liuho, Chekiang remaining entirely on the defensive while Kiangsu closed in on the town occupying a portion of it on September 16 and threatening the Shanghai-Liuho road for a distance of two or three miles in the vicinity of Liuho. The Nanking navy anchored in the Yangtze off Liuho came into play, on September 15, firing several shells, only two of which took any effect. On the 13th, a fire broke out in Liuho, either from navy or Kiangsu firing, but it was extinguished without endangering with Chekiang's position. The rains of last week and the heavy traffic since fighting began have played havoc with the road from Shanghai to Liuho, over which supplies and reinforcements must go to the Chekiang troops. This adds to the seriousness of the Chekiang position considerably. Four airplanes were sent to Liuho on the 16th, and their use is awaited with great interest. In the meanwhile, the Chekiang troops at Liuho are weary with constant fighting, and particularly with remaining on the defensive. They used hand grenades against Kiangsu with considerable success on the 15th, but are anxious to attack. The Chekiang commanders, however, realize that they have not enough men to capture and hold advanced positions, so remain on the defensive.

On September 13, the press reported that 15,000 Manchurian soldiers were landed in Hangchow Bay on two Japanese steamers. These soldiers have since been reported at different fronts, but their arrival was kept secret and the exact number arriving and their disposition is not accurately known. On the other hand, Kiangsu has been receiving reinforcements and supplies from Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei and from the North. Trains are running between Nanking and Quinsan, and these reinforcements are rushed to the front, so that Kiangsu has an abundance of fresh troops to use in the offensive against Chekiang and Kiangsu leaders express implicit confidence in their ability to break through the Chekiang line within a few days.

Kwangtung and Fukien Prepare

Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Canton last week for Shaokuan where the Southern forces are to be marshalled for an expedition in aid of Chekiang against Kiangsu. Sun has apparently appeased the Volunteer Corps who refused him support till he should deliver to them their arms shipment which he seized on August 11. Yunnan generals are encouraging Sun to make a northern expedition, and apparently Sun and General Chen Chiung-ming will come to an agreement so that he will not attack Canton in Sun's absence. An expedition from the South would keep Fukien, Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces from materially aiding Kiangsu and would thus release Chekiang soldiers for fighting directly against Kiangsu. However, it is highly problematical when and to what extent Sun Yat-sen will be able to enter the war. General Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien is preparing to attack Chuchow, a town at the southern extremity of Chekiang, and thus holds several thousand Chekiang soldiers on that front. Anhwei troops on September 16 began a drive from Kwangtechow against Szean in Chekiang, which is just south of the Chekiang forces attacking Yishin, and also only about 60 miles from Hangchow. This maneuver will probably force Chekiang to withdraw from the vicinity of Yishin.

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Foreign Powers to Remain Neutral

The foreign powers have decided to remain neutral in the war, but are prepared to insist on full protection of all foreigners and foreign concessions and property in China. Though neutral, the foreign powers are nevertheless playing a considerable role in the war. They have concentrated about 30 war vessels in Shanghai and on the Yangtze in the vicinity of Woosung, and have landed about 2,000 men from these ships for patrol duty on the outskirts of Shanghai. Both Kiangsu and Chekiang were early warned that no firing would be allowed either at Woosung or Lunghua arsenal which might endanger Shanghai or shipping on the Whangpoo river. Both sides agreed to this order with the result that what amounts to a 10 mile neutral zone has been drawn around Shanghai, which area practically comprises the territory over which the Kiangsu-Chekiang war is being fought. The foreigners insist that ultimate possession of the territory around the Settlement must be decided outside of that area, so that possession of Woosung Fort is being fought out at Liuho and of Lunghua at Nanziang.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps which was called out for duty on September 9, were practically relieved on September 14 with the arrival of the U.S.S. *Huron* with enough men aboard to put 300 ashore. There are in all about 2,000 foreign sailors from ships in the Whangpoo, doing duty ashore. Both Kiangsu and Chekiang are most solicitous thus far for foreign safety and no attack is feared by the Settlements, the sole danger being a rush of defeated troops into Shanghai for protection. These would have to be disarmed, or individuals amongst them might find the temptation to loot too strong to resist.

Chinese Red Cross

The Chinese Red Cross under the leadership of Dr. W. S. New is performing excellent service to the wounded on both sides of the fighting line. Estimates of Kiangsu casualties are 1,000 wounded and 300 killed. Most of the Kiangsu wounded are being cared for at Soochow. In Shanghai, 12 hospitals have been placed at the disposal of the Chinese Red Cross and 10 of these had been filled by the 17th.

Yen Heads New Peking Cabinet

With war looming to the north and south, the Peking Parliament finally decided to approve President Tsao Kun's appointee for premier, Dr. W. W. Yen. On September 15, he announced his new cabinet as follows:

Dr. W. W. Yen, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Wang Keh-ming, Minister of Finance; General Lu Chin, Minister for War; Admiral Li Ting-hsin, Minister for the Navy; Mr. Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Justice; Mr. Huang-fu, Minister of Education; Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications. The new members are Mr. Kao Ling-wei, a former Premier, and Mr. Huang-fu, who, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, in February, 1923, agreed to settle the Gold Franc question on a basis of gold payment. The members of the recent Cabinet not included are Mr. Cheng Keh and Dr. Wang Chunghuai. The latter's portfolio was only nominal, owing to his absence abroad.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

September 9. American round-world fliers greeted by President Coolidge on reaching Washington.——Maine state elections carried by Republican party.——The unemployed in England number 1,162,000.

September 11. Germany makes second reparations payment of 20,000,000 gold marks under Dawes plan.——Chilean government overthrown by officers of army and navy.

September 12. 19 killed in riots during strike of Filipinos in Hawaii.——United States and Great Britain exchange views regarding war in China.——Italian communist assassinates Fascist secretary in Rome.——Millions in United States parade in Defence Day fete marking retirement of General John J. Pershing from command of U. S. Army.——Britain and France at League Assembly in Geneva favor forcing arbitration by arms. League announces plan for financial reconstruction of Hungary.——Communist revolt in Lisbon defeated.——France appoints commission to consider means of resuming relations with Russia.

September 13. Edward Surley, member of American debt-funding commission, informs U. S. treasury that France favors plan for paying $100,000,000 annually with interest for 67 years if U. S. will invest half that amount in French bonds.——French troops are rapidly evacuating Ruhr district.

September 15. American Army fliers arrive in Dayton, Ohio.

September 16. League of Nations blames U. S. for arms importations into China, because U. S. refused to ratify treaties proposed by League.——German cabinet much wrought up over question of repudiating Germany's guilt in bringing about the world war.

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30-099

Who's Who in China

Mr. Miu Er-ch'ao

繆爾綽字仲潮

Mr. Miu Er-ch'ao was born at Hsuan-cheng Hsien, Yunnan province. He was a scholar of the regular Confucian school in the Ching Dynasty, possessing unusual knowledge in old Chinese classics. Upon his becoming a Pakung, he was given official appointment.

Mr. Miu participated in the First Revolution, playing his part in making Kueichow and Yunnan respond to the revolutionary call. After the establishment of the Republic, for many years Mr. Miu was magistrate in various districts in the remote region of Kueichow Province.

In 1922 General Li Keng-yuan became Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He appointed Mr. Miu Secretary of the Ministry in December 1922. Mr. Miu was promoted to be Director in February 1923, first in charge of the Forestry Department and later of the Sea Products and Agriculture Department. In March 1924 Mr. Miu was appointed Industrial Commissioner of the Suiyuan Special Area which position he is still holding.

Mr. Yu Ch'i-ch'ang was born at Shao-hsing Hsien, Chekiang province, in 1882. In the Ching Dynasty he graduated from the Kue Tzu Chien, the Imperial Academy of Learning. In 1902 Mr. Yu was admitted to study in the Civil Service Department (Shih Hsueh Kuan) of the Peking Imperial University. In the same year he was selected to be sent to Japan to pursue higher education. In 1911 Mr. Yu graduated with the degree of LL. B., from the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo. Upon his return to China he was made an Expectant Junior Secretary of the Imperial Board of Treasury. Later he became an Assistant Compiler of the Bureau of Laws in the Imperial Cabinet.

In 1912, the First Year of the Republic, Mr. Yu was appointed a Councillor of the Bureau of Laws in the Cabinet. From February to December 1913, he was concurrently Dean of the Department of Law and Commerce of the Peking Government University. In December 1913 Mr. Yu was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1915 he was appointed to be concurrently a Judge of the Civil Service Court. In December 1917 he became Chief Justice of the Second Civil Cases Department of the Supreme Court.

In 1918 Mr. Yu was appointed to be concurrently the Senior Councillor to the High Prize Court. In recognition of the services he rendered in this connection he was awarded the Second Class Wenhu Decoration in November 1918. In January 1920 Mr. Yu was given the Third Class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. In March 1919 he was appointed Judge of the Judicial Service Court. In January 1920 Mr. Yu was awarded the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho and in March 1920 the First Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration. In November 1920 he resigned from the post of Departmental Chief of the Supreme Court to become Chief of the Government Institute of Judicial Training and also Advisor to the Law Codification Commission.

In March 1922 Mr. Yu was again appointed Departmental Chief of the Supreme Court. In June he was made a Member of the Judicial Service Commission. In September he was appointed to act for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In February 1923 Mr. Yu was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In March he received a concurrent post as Chief Judge of the Judicial Service Court. In April 1923 he received the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho Decoration.

Mr. Yu Ch'i-ch'ang

余棨昌字戟門

Mr. L. Y. Chow was born in Ningpo, Chekiang province, in 1890. He received his early education at the Ningpo Baptist Middle School, entering St. John's University, Shanghai, in 1907. In 1911, he went to the United States as a Boxer Indemnity student, and was graduated from Lehigh University in 1915 with a degree in mining engineering.

After working in various mines in the United States, he returned to China in the fall of 1915 and joined the Pinghsiang Colliery as assistant engineer. In 1918 he was made mining superintendent, from which position he resigned in 1921 to accept the managership of the machinery department of the Far East Trading Company in Shanghai. He subsequently went to the Fengtien Mining Administration as chief mining engineer at the Pataohao Coal Mine.

Mr. L. Y. Chow

Mr. Wang Ch'ih-ch'ang was born at Tientsin, Chihli province, in 1877. He studied law at the Peiyang University, Tientsin. Before graduation from that University, he went to Japan, where he entered Waseda University taking a Commercial Course and was graduated with the degree of B. C. He was awarded the degree of Chu-jen, or Provincial Graduate, in commerce by the Ching government.

Mr. Wang began his official career as a member of the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. For a time before the establishment of the Republic, he was professor in the College of Commerce at Tientsin. In 1912 Mr. Wang became a Junior Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in charge of the Foreign Trade Section. In December 1913 this Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry were amalgamated into the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Wang was given the post of Senior Secretary in the new Ministry. Later Mr. Wang was promoted to be a Councillor of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, becoming concurrently the Curator of the Commercial Museum of the Ministry.

In December 1918 Mr. Wang was appointed by the Ministry to study the post-war industrial conditions in Europe and America. He was at the same time awarded the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. When the Peace Conference was held in Paris in the first part of 1919, Mr. Wang was with the Chinese Delegation as its technical expert. In January 1920 Mr. Wang received the Second Class Wen-hu Decoration. In January 1921 he was given the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho and at the same time appointed a Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, in charge of the department of Industry and Commerce. In August 1921 Mr. Wang was appointed to be concurrently the government superintendent of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce which position he is still holding. In September 1921 he was appointed Technical Expert of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference.

Wang Ch'ih-ch'ang
王治昌字桃青

General Wang T'an
王坦宇箸怡

Subsequent to his return from the Washington Conference, Mr. Wang was appointed Vice-President of the Commission for the Discussion of Customs Tariff Revision. In November 1922 he was awarded the Second Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration. In January 1923, Mr. Wang received another concurrent position as a Member of the Bureau for the Preparation of the calling of the Special Conference for the Revision of the Customs Tariff. In February 1923 he became Vice-President of the Commission for the Revision of the Commercial and Industrial Laws.

Besides holding the posts of Director of the Ministry and Superintendent of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Wang has been for many years a Member of the Advisory Council of the Government Immigration Bureau. Mr. Wang has also been registered with the Cabinet as an official qualified to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to a foreign country. Mr. Wang is wearer of the First Class Gold Medal of the Ministry of Finance and also of the First Class Medal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

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In the United States Court for China

ALICE ADAIR BOWEN, Plaintiff, vs. CLARE MERRIFIELD BOWEN, Defendant.	Cause No. 2484 Civil No. 938 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

CLARE MERRIFIELD BOWEN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Sep. 10, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

30-102

General Wang T'an was born at Mukden, Fengtien province, in 1886. He was graduated from the Japanese Military Cadets' Academy. Upon his return to China after graduation, General Wang was appointed a Company Commander of the Third Artillery Battalion of the Third Division of the Imperial Army.

In the autumn of 1911, General Wang was promoted to be Third Class Staff Officer of the Fifth Mixed Regiment In 1912, the First Year of the Republic, he was transferred to be Commander of the Third Battalion of the Fifth Mixed Regiment. In July 1912 he was promoted to be Chief Staff Officer of the Fifth Mixed Brigade and was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. In May 1913 General Wang was appointed Chief Officer of the Garrison Forces of the Charhar District and was made a Colonel with the brevet rank of Major-General. In May 1914 the 10th Division was organized and General Wang was appointed a Commander of the Artillery Regiment. At the same time he was made a Major-General.

In September 1918 General Wang became a Battalion Commander of the Training Regiment of the War Participation Army. In January 1919 he was promoted to be Commander of an Artillery Regiment of the Third Division of the same Army. In October 1920 General Wang was transferred to Kirin to become Commander of the Second Infantry Regiment of the Second Provincial Mixed Brigade of Kirin.

In September 1921 General Wang was appointed a Councillor at large of the Ministry of War, Peking. In June 1922 he became a Councillor of the Ministry. In November 1922 he was awarded the Second Class Wen Fu Decoration. In December 1922 he was made a Lieutenant-General. In July 1923 General Wang was appointed to act as Vice-Minister of War and was given the Second Class Chiaho Decoration. In August 1923 he received the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. In October 1923 he was appointed Acting Vice-Minister of War. In March 1924 General Wang was made a Chieng-chun with "Chi-Wei" as special title. In June 1924 he was appointed Vice-Minister of War, which position he is still holding.

Comparative Law School Opens

Registrations marking the opening of the tenth year of the Comparative Law School of China, Law Department of Soochow University, were scheduled for September 10. War conditions have prevented a considerable number of old and new students from reaching Shanghai for the opening sessions, but early figures indicate that the number registered will be about 130 which would equal last year's figure which was the largest in the history of the school.

The teaching staff has been materially strengthened. The faculty consists of the following lawyers and others: W. W. Blume, A. B., LL. B., Dean (absent on leave); George Sellett, A. B., J. D., Acting Dean, Procedure, Suretyship, and Guaranty, Moot Court; J. H. H. Berckman, Treasurer, Ethics and Religion; N. F. Allman, LL. B., Evidence; D. S. Chen, M. A., LL. B., J. D., Family Law, Chinese Commercial Law, Modern Civil Law, Constitutional Law; W. Y. Char, LL. B., Elementry Law; S. C. Ho, LL. B., J. D. Chinese Criminal Law; S. M. Ho., LL. B., J. D., Private Corporations; T. K. Liu, LL. M., Criminal Law; P. H. Lo, M. A., J. D., Evidence; N. E. Lurton, A. B., LL. B., Torts; H. C. Mei, B. S., LL. B., J. D.. Contracts; P. L. Tsiang, LL. B., J. D,, Business Law; Honorable Tung Kang, LL. D., Comparative Chinese Law; John C. H. Wu, LL. B., J. D. Real and Personal Property, International Law, Jurisprudence; Civil Law (Roman); and Honorable W. Erskine Williams, LL. B. Visiting Lecturer.

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New Books and Publications

The New Orient

Published Bi-Monthly by the Orient Society, New York, U.S.A.

This is the May-June issue of the *New Orient* magazine publishad in America and edited by Mr. Syud Hossain, an East Indian.

The place of honor is accorded to a short dialogue between Kacha, the son of Vrihaspati, teacher of the Devas, and Devayani, daughter of Shukracharya, teacher of the Asuras, Titans. Kacha comes to the regions of the Asuras to learn the science of restoring the dead to life which is known only to Asuras, the pronounced enemies of the Devas or celestials. Devayani, the only and beloved daughter of Shukracharya falls in secret love with the youth and pleads for him to the teacher, her father, to teach him the science. He is three times killed by the Asuras and three times the virgin prevails upon her father to restore him to life. The lessons finished, Kacha says farewell to the virgin. The virgin is wonder-struck at the indifference shown to her real love by Kacka and breaks out passionately,—"Is it easy for you to leave this forest, which has for long years lavished on you its shades and songs? Do you not feel how the wind is wailing to-day through its shimmering shadows, and its dry leaves whirling in the air, like some ghost of lost hope, while is it only you who art to part from us with a smile on your lip"? It is all in vain. Rabindranath Tagore rises to the supreme heights of poetry and delicacy in this short dialogue. It is very well illustrated by Rabindranath Tagore, the greatest of the living Indian artists. There are many other interesting articles by well known authors, those by Messrs. Wadia and P. B. Mcdonald being remarkable. There are many very beautiful poems translated from Japanese and Chinese. The illustrations from classical India are very good. From every point of view this is a high class magazine and it is hoped that it may succeed. The price of this issue is U. S. $1 and the annual subscription $3.00 only.

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai American School Has Record Enrolment

With a record enrolment in all departments, the Shanghai American School opened for class assignments on September 10. The preliminary registration exceeds 350 students, of whom over 130 are in High School. Owing to the fact that many day pupils do not enroll until the last day possible, the numbers at the beginning may considerably exceed this figure.

The teaching staff has been brought up to full strength by the engagement and arrival of ten new members. The assignments for work are now as follows: First grade, Miss Boyce; Second grade, Miss Erk; third grade, Miss Smith; fourth grade, Miss Graver; fifth grade, Miss Sounders; sixth grade, Miss Hart; seventh grade, Miss Berg; eighth grade, Miss McLean. In the High School, Miss Barndt will teach Mathematics; Mr. Brooks, Science; Mr. Jones, History and English; Mr. Loehr, French and English; Miss McKlveen, Latin and French; and Mr. Stewart, Social Sciences and Solid Geometry. The music department will be under the supervision of Miss Austin, with Miss Macklin giving Violin and Miss Colbert, Piano music. Mr. Roberts continues as grade instruction Supervisor with Miss Hindman serving as supplementary teacher of piano music, Miss Coe as physical director for girls, Mrs. Campbell as Home Manager, assisted by Mrs. Smith and Miss Si, Mr. Howes as Business Manager, and Mrs. Howes becomes Librarian. Miss Holman will serve as Secretary in the office, Mrs. Campbell will act as Preceptress and Mr. Boynton as Vice-Principal in charge of High School until these latter two positions are filled by other members of the staff upon appointment by the Board of Managers. Dr. McCracken continues as School Physician and Medical Adviser.

Campus improvements undertaken during the summer are nearly completed. The quadrangle and girls' hockey field have been fully turfed, giving an area of about sixteen mow under sod. Two bamboo matsheds, each forty by sixty feet with a clearance of fourteen feet overhead, have been completed as temporary play shelters for girls and boys. The athletic fields have been levelled, one macadam and seven clay tennis courts constructed, new sites selected for basket ball courts, and new paths built about the grounds. The permanent roofing of the main buildings with slate is under way, and an electric motor has replaced the gas engine in the pump house for the artesian well. Classrooms, studios, dining rooms, and dormitories have been repainted and kalsomined, and the buildings generally conditioned for the year's work.

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N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

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30-103

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has again been nervous and erratic but the tendency on the whole has been down-ward in sympathy with declines in Mid-Americans, and the net change in prices for the week show a moderate decline. At the close, however, in sympathy with the unfavorable climatical conditions, a gradual stiffening of some half a tael from the last level had been attained.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, as already referred to in our previous reports a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on the progress of the world crops from now on until maturation and also peace outlook in China.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been keeping steady during the past week with a slight weakness showing at the close. Prices declined one tael as compared with last week's level. In all some 1,000 to 1,100 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Tientsin, Canton, Szechuen, Swatow, Yunan and Ningpo.

Liverpool, Sept. 11, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—
Fully Middling Spot .....14.14 Pence
" Oct.....13.02 "
" Jan.....12.99 "
Market:—*Weak.*

New York, Sept. 11, 1924.

New York Market:—Oct.....23.08 Cents
Dec.....22.65 "
Jan.....22.67 "
Mar.....22.93 "
May.....23.18 "
Spot.....24.10 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Sept 11, 1924.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 466 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ..... " 401 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan ..... " 443 " "
Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow, Sept ..... Tls. 42.50
Shanghai, Oct..... " 39.00
M-ginned, Oct ..... " 39.00
Taichong, Oct ..... " 40.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec.. ..... " 40.00
Ningpo, Sept..... " 45.00
Market:—*Steady.*

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of DOROTHY ENDICOTT WILLIAMS, Deceased.

Cause No. 2482
Estate No.
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Dorothy Endicott Williams, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES L. L. WILLIAMS,
Administrator,
Care Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 19, 1924.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

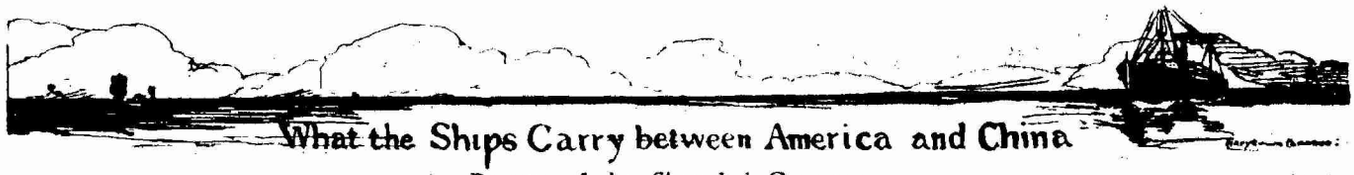
Exchange:—The price of silver in London at 34 1/16d. ready and forward is 1/16d. lower than last Wednesday's quotation. The official T/T rate on London remains unchanged @ 3/4 1/2d. Business in regard to Imports and Exports has more or less disappeared for the tim being, and what little has been doing in the exchange market is mainly of a speculative nature The market however seems firm and 1/32d. over official quotation is offering for sterling at the close.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 47,282,000 an increase of Tls. 180,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 50,760,000 an increase of $ 250,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 83,881,000 as against Tls. 51,145,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for August	Thursday Sept. 11	Friday Sept. 12	Saturday Sept. 13	Monday Sept. 15	Tuesday Sept. 16	Wed. Sept. 17
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.950	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2		3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2
O/Dfts. "	—	3/4 9/16	3/4 9/16		3/4 9/16	3/4 9/16	3/4 9/16
4m/s "	—	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4		3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4
T/T India	224.750	231 1/2	231		231	230 1/4	230 1/2
T/T France	1,338.600	1425	1410		1400	1415	1410
T/T N. Y.	72.930	75	75	BANK HOLIDAY	75 1/8	75 1/8	75 1/8
T/T Hong	73.155	70 3/4	70 3/4		71 1/4	71 1/4	71
T/T Japan	56.770	54 3/4	54 1/2		54 1/2	54	54
T/T Batavia	192.630	200	200		200	200	200
T/T Straits	72.160	69 1/2	69 1/2		69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/4.200	3/6 1/4	3/6		3/6	3/6	3/6
4m/s " D/P	—	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/4		3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4
6m/s " D/A	3/4.575	3/6 5/8	3/6 3/8		3/6 3/8	3/6 3/8	3/6 3/8
4m/s B/F. C., D|A, D|P	1,408.600	1500	1485		1475	1490	1485
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.430	77 1/8	77 1/8		77 3/8	77 1/2	77 3/8
4m/s " Docs	—	78	78		78 1/4	78	78 1/4

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Spet. 16	Sept. 17
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35	34 1/16		34 1/16	34 1/16	34 1/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 69 1/4	G. $. 69 3/8	G. $. 69 1/8	G. $. 69 1/4	G. $. 69 3/8	G. $. 69 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 262.00	Tls. 262.30	HOLIDAY	Tls. 262.10	Tls. 259.70	Tls. 259.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00		111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.975	72.75		72.65	72.775	72.862
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4 1/2%	4%		4%	4%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 83.62
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 447 3/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
" 4	3 1/16%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/4 1/2
" 6	4 1/2%	Kobe " " "	T/T 1/9 1/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Aug. 1.25 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Wilson, Aug. 12, from U. S. A.

Bacon and Hams	Pls.	5
Canned Asparagus	,,	155
,, Fruits	,,	170
Choloride of Lime	,,	149
Fruits, Dried	,,	56
Grease	,,	56
Ink, Printing	,,	125
Leather, Sole	,,	158
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
,, Evaporated	,,	801
Oakum	,,	7
Oranges, Fresh	,,	655
Paper, Unclassed	,,	420
Raisins	,,	563
Canned Fruits	Doz.	73
,, Meats	,,	72
,, Vegetables	,,	118

S. S. West Jessup, August 14, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	11,025
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	sup. ft.	2,135,420
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	46,276

S. S. President Taft, August 16,

To San Francisco:		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.81
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	262
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	177
Brassware	,,	29
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	15
Feathers	,,	47
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	89
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	25
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	9,467
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	68,323
,, Coins ($20), Am.	,,	607
To Fort Worth:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	364
To Ann Arbor:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	926
To Philadelphia.		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	317
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 16	,,	15.93
To Chicago		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	521
Lace	,, ,,	7.78
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 65	Pls.	65.40
Tea, Black Hankow	,,	1
Chinaware, Fine	,,	34
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	18
Rhubarb	,,	27
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	13,652
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	22,115

S. S. Victorious, August 16, from U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,228
Steel, Bamboo	,,	3,352
Carbon, Black	,,	682
Cement	,,	47
Gum, Resin	,,	2,493
Leadfoil & infoil	,,	562
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,006
Wax, Paraffin	,,	7,509

S. S. President Grant, August 18, from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	2,100
Iron Bars	,,	286
Flour, Wheat	,,	7,350
Leather, Calf	,,	2
Starch	,,	5
Bedsteads	Pcs.	315
Motor-cars	,,	6
Hats	Doz.	26
Cigarettes	Mille	50,000

S. S. President Jefferson, Aug. 22,

To Seattle.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	15
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	50
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	162
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	15
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,198
Hair, Nets	Hk. Tls.	500
To Kansas City:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	163
Hyson, other Ports	,,	19
To New Orleans:		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	11.36
To Houston:		
Hair, Human	Pls.	176
To Baltimore:		
Chinaware, Fine	,,	55
,, Coarse	,,	13
To Philadelphia:		
Wool Sheep,'s	,,	466
To Tacoma.		
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	600
To Detroit:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	591
To Buffalo:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai, Bls. 19	Pls.	18.80
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	17
To Chicago		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,932
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 85	Pls.	85.36
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 12	Pls.	11.84
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild other Ports, Bls. 110	Pls.	112.38
Bristles	,,	302
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	189
Feathers, Goose	,,	90
Nutgalls	,,	214
Wool, Sheep's	,,	339
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	2,499
,, Goat,	,,	4,000
,, Moufflon	,,	6,946
Umbrellas Paper	,,	3,024
Cerpets	Hk. Tls.	52,554

S. S. Korea Maru, August 25,

To San Francisco:		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.05
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	69
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	49
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	162
,, other Ports	,,	9
Paper, Waste	,,	503
To Los Angeles.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	34
Feathers,	,,	15
To San Pedro.		
Oil, Wood	,,	230
To Baltimore.		
Bristles	Pls.	41
To Boston.		
Bristles	,,	29
To Chicago		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 30	Pls.	30.41
To New York		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 45	Pls.	45.55
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	4.99
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other ports, Bls. 110	,,	112.26
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	739
Hyson, other Ports	,,	8
Bristles	,,	203
Straw Braid, White	,,	64
Skins, Lamb	Pcs.	883
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,778

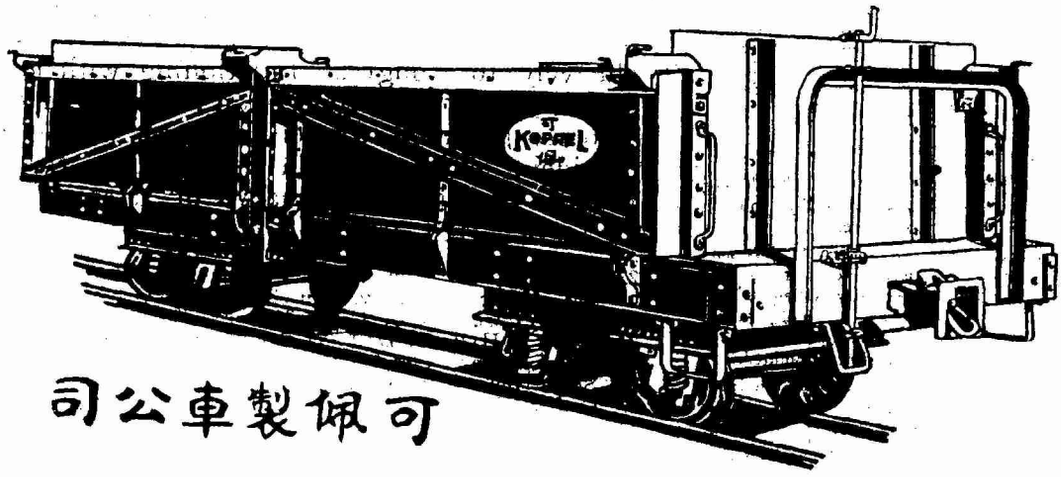
S. S. Silvereim, Aug. 21, from U.S.A.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	3,353
,, Bars, Old	,,	2,929
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	504
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	22,293
Asbestos Sheets	,,	22
Indigo, Paste, Artificial.	,,	1,170
Leather, Calf	,,	1
,, Patent	,,	4
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,029
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	18,917
Leather, Artificial	Pcs.	13
Typewriters	,,	21
Dyes, Aniline, Pkg. 67	Hk. Tls.	5,756

S. S. Jeseric, August 20, from U. S. A.

Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	65
Iron, Unclassed, Old	,,	500
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	17,948
Acid, Acetic	,,	33
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,042
Paper, Unclassed	,,	366
Stearine	,,	53
Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	7,842
,, Stalk	,,	273
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	330
Machines Sewing	Pcs.	30
Scales	,,	723
Typewriters	,,	17
Shoes	Pairs	108

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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30-105

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, *January 2, 1923.*

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Sept. 12, 1924, Cause No. 2467, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; testimony taken of E. A. Thomas, T. M. Kong, C. Duffin; submitted.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2465, S. Hughes et al v. S/S "Owego"; testimony taken of H. Benham, A. Johansen, S. Hughes, J. E. West, J. Anderson; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 13, 1924, Crim. No. 660, U. S. v. C. S. Hirsh; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 671, U. S. v. A. Isaacson; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of M. Singh, I. Singh, A. K. Ling, W. R. Kinipple, defendant; submitted.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 672, U. S. v. Jack Sheridan; testimony taken of R. Beer, Chen Tao Hsing, Wong Ching San; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY
(Continued from last week)

Our constitution's greatest expounder, after calling attention to the fact that elsewhere a treaty is a mere compact between nations, says:

> "In the United States a different principle is established. Our Constitution declares a treaty to be the law of the land. It is, consequently, to be regarded in courts of justice as equivalent to an Act of the Legislature, whenever it operates of itself without the aid of any legislative provision."[23]

Even earlier it had been observed by another eminent judge:

> "Here is a treaty, the supreme law, which overrules all state laws upon the subject, to all intents and purposes; and that makes the difference. * * * The treaty, then, as to the point in question, is of equal force with the constitution itself; and, certainly, with any law whatsoever."[24]

More recently in construing the same constitutional provision, the Supreme Court said:

> "A treaty, then, is a law of the land as an Act of Congress is, whenever its provisions prescribe a rule by which the rights of the private citizen or subject may be determined And when such rights are of a nature to be enforced in a court of justice, that court resorts to the treaty for a rule of decision for the case before it, as it would to a statute."[25]

It seems clear, therefore, that "offenses against law" include those prescribed by treaty equally with those defined by statute.

The phrase "offense against the United States", as used in the provision under which this prosecution is brought, is even broader, for it might include not only statutory and common law offenses, but also those against international law which is in force in the United States.[26] For the term "offense" is synonymous[27] with "crime" which is defined by Blackstone as

> "An act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public *law*, either forbidding or commanding it".[28]

This definition does not imply that the prohibition must be embodied in any particular form of law. A treaty which is part of "the supreme law of the land" clearly meets its requirements.

III

But it is contended that the President and the Senate had no power to negotiate a treaty which prescribed offenses—that such power belongs exclusively to Congress functioning with both houses. Authority for this contention is sought in a letter[29] of Thomas Jefferson, written, however, before he became president. Elsewhere he is found as the strong advocate of the supremacy of treaties.[30] Senato[r]

23. Marshall, C. J., *in Foster v. Nielson, 2 Peter (U. S.) 253, 7 L. ed* 415, 436; cf. U. S. v. Rauscher, 119 U. S. 407, 30 L. ed. 425; Head Money Cases, 112 U. S., 580, 28 L. ed. 798.
24. Ware v. Hylton, 3 Dall. (U. S.) 199, 282 and 284; 1 L. ed. 604.
25. Head Money Cases, 112 U. S. 580, 598 & 599, 28 L. ed. 798.
26. See Article on International Law, 33 C. J. 384.
27. C. J. XVI, 52.
28. Commentaries IV, 5.
29. Jefferson's works, IV, 134.
30. Id., III, 365.

Judgments and Orders:

Sept. 10, 1924, Cause No. 2484, Bowen v. Bowen; order for service by publication.

" 12, " " " 2467, Hall & Holtz Ltd v. C. Duffin; judgment for plaintiff.

" 15, " " " 2315, U. S. v. G. Diaz; order for return of certain property.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 12, 1924, Civil. No. 171, O. S. Lieu v. O. R. Morse; order of discontinuance.

" 13, " Crim. " 660, U. S. v. C. S. Hirsh; defendant warned.

" 13, " " " 671, U. S. v. A. Isaacson; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

" 15, " " " 672, U. S. v. Jack Sheridan; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 30, 1924, 10 am. C. No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 10, 1924, Cause No. 2489, Hip Ho Company vs Importers Commission Co Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

" 11, " " " 2490, Terry v. Terry; complaint; summons issued.

" 11, " " " 2315, U. S. v. G. Diaz; claimant's petition.

" 11, " " " 2489, Hip Ho Company v. Importers Commission Co Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

" 12, " " " 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; defendant's exception to order denying motion to dismiss.

" 12, " " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Company v. International Insurance Office, Inc.; stipulation.

" 13, " " " 2491, Dolan v. Dolan; complaint; summons issued marshal's return of summons.

" 15, " " " 2490, Terry v. Trry; marshal's return of summons.

" 15, " " " 2315, U. S. v. G. Diaz; petitioner's receipt.

" 15, " " " 2492, Ah-Hong Company v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; complaint; summons issued.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 10, 1924, Crim. No. 671, U. S. v. A. Isaacson; complaint.

" 11, " Civil " 101, Tam Shui Ming v. A. R. Burt; marshal's return of writ of execution.

" 11, " " " 180, D. L. Zee v. E. Beeks; demurrer.

" 12, " " " 171, O. S. Lieu v. O. R. Morse; motion to discontinue; marshal's return of summons.

" 15, " Crim " 672, U. S. v. J Sheridan complaint.

Calhoun, tho adhering in the main to the same school of strict construction, after enumerating certain limitations which do not apply here, said:

> "Within these limits all questions which may arise between us and other powers, be the subject-matter what it may, fall within the limits of the treaty-making power, and may be adjusted by it"[31].

The framers of the Constitution failed to adopt the Jeffersonian view of this question. They empowered the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate *to make treaties*"[32] and placed no restrictions upon their subject-matter.

> "As expressed in the Constitution of the United States", observes a leading work[33] "the treaty-making power is in terms unlimited."

That it

> "extends to all proper subjects of negotiation between our government and the government of other nations, is clear".[34]

The early California opinion,[35]

> "that whenever the treaty embraces matters which are the subject of legislation by Congress, it will require an act of legislation to carry the treaty into effect",

which has not been adopted by our Supreme Court more than half a century ago, rejected a similar contention, holding that a treaty could lawfully covenant for the issuance of a patent conveying government land without the consent of Congress.[36]

> "Express power" says the Court, "is given to the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur and, inasmuch as the power is given in general terms, without any description of the objects intended to be embraced within its scope, it must be assumed that the framers of the Constitution intended that it should extend to all those objects which in the intercourse of nations had usually been regarded as the proper subjects of negotiation and treaty, if not inconsistent with the nature of our government and the relation between the states and the United States".

In a later decision[37] the Supreme Court said:

> "A treaty may also contain provisions which confer certain rights upon the citizens or subjects of one of the nations residing in the territorial limits of the other, which partake of the nature of municipal law, and which are capable of enforcement as between private parties in the courts of the country. An illustration of this character is found in treaties which regulate the mutual rights of citizens and subjects of the contracting nations in regard to rights of property by descent or inheritance, when the individuals concerned are aliens. The Constitution of the United States places such provisions as these in the same category as other laws of Congress by its declaration that 'This Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land'."

Congress, indeed, is authorized "to exercise exclusive legislation"[38] over certain specified territory in in which China is not included. But the power

> "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offences against the law of nations", 39

is not made exclusive and it would seem entirely permissible to define and punish "offenses against the law of nations" by treaty. Justice Story held that the

31. Discourse on Constitution and Government of the U. S., quoted in People v. Gerke, 5 Cal. 384.
32. Federal Constitution. Art. II, sec. 2.
33. Cyc. XXXVIII, 966.
34. Field, J., in De Geofroy v. Riggs, 133 U. S., 258, 33 L. ed. 645.
35. Siemssen v. Bofer, 6 Cal., 252.
36. Holden v. Joy, 17 Wall (U. S.) 211, 21 L. ed. 528.
37. Head Money Cases, 112 U. S., 580, 28 L. ed. 798.
38. Constitution, Art. I, sec. 8 (17).
39. Id (10)

(Continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7.15	7.35	9 30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23 30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 13	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9 41	11 14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19 39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih' ... ... d.	7 00	9.59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		T. P. L. Mail
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10 56		11.41	12.49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... ... d.	10.31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18.33				—	5.14	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10 00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10 59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18 57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7 20	8 22		11 59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8 21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10 25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17 45	18 18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9 45	11.20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21.50	23.40	1 20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9 00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22 50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8 40	10.10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1 45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9 05	10.43	12 25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19 21	21 06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8 46	10 16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1 51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12 32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13 40	15.35	17.16	19 00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19 55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*16.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghaw Junction ..... arr.	.	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.45*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction .....d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.37*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .....a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehzah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... dep.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30		Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45		Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57		Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15		Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15